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FEBRUARY 27, 1926.

Vol. CIV.

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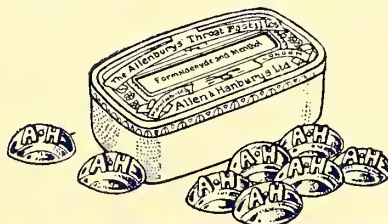


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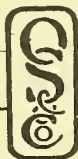
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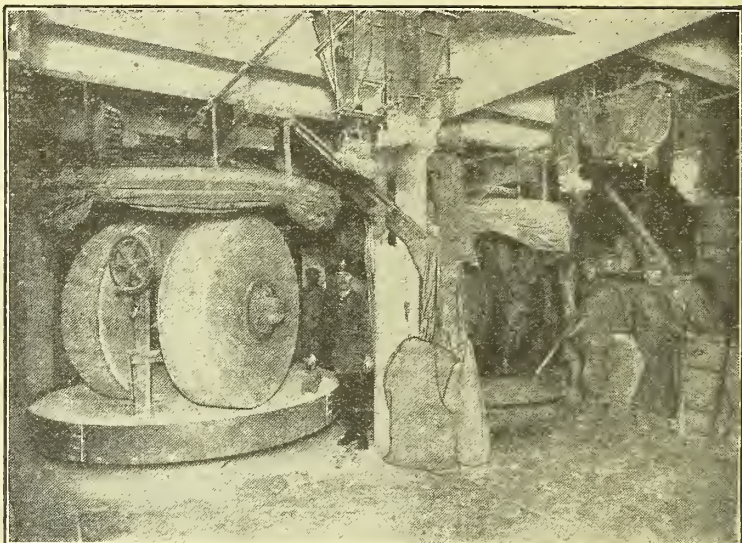
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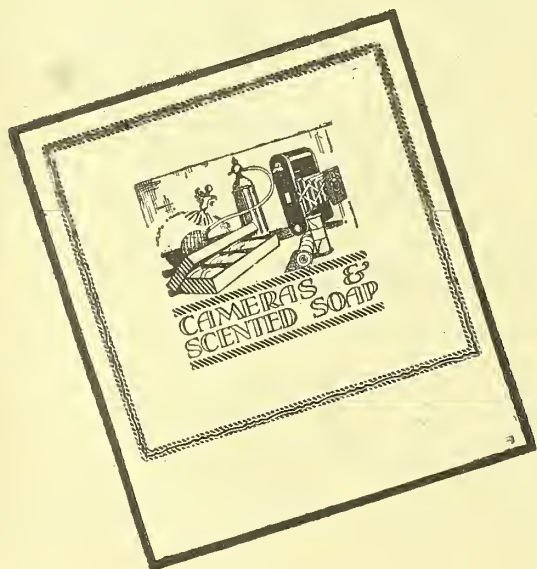
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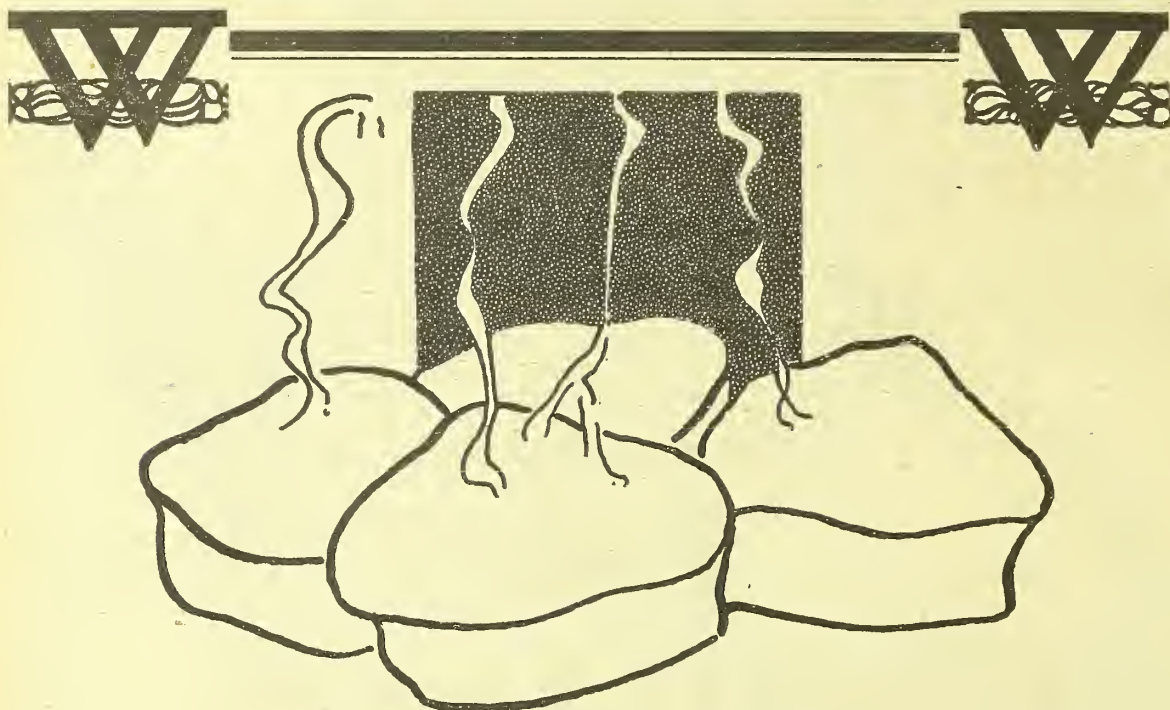
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It comprises all the natural essentials requisite and necessary to scientifically proportioned & accurately balanced baby food in the parts of Full Cream Milk, Cream of Wheat and Sugar of Milk.

Infants fed on "Berina" from birth are quite free from digestive troubles.



The Proprietors will be pleased to send free sample of "Berina" food to Chemists on receipt of postcard.

MONTGOMERIE & CO., LTD.,

IBROX, GLASGOW

(Proprietors of "Bermaline" Bread).

Maw's



Page

The "Meritor" Tooth Brush Display Case

The "Meritor" Tooth Brush Display Case should be selling "Meritor" Tooth Brushes for you. It should occupy the place of honour on your counter. That square foot or so of space upon which it would rest should be yielding the highest possible dividend.

It should be tactfully but forcefully focussing the attention of every one of your customers upon the British-made "Meritor." It should be bringing a steady flow of business producing a profit of 50 per cent.

It should be saving your time and bringing credit to your business. Your customer having selected a suitable brush, you, in a few seconds, hand him its prototype—taken from the rear of the case—packed in a hygienic carton. Consider the advantage to yourself and the favourable impression made upon the mind of your customer.

The "Meritor" Tooth Brush Display Case will establish your tooth brush business upon an unshakable basis and bring continual and substantial profit. Order it now and watch your tooth brush sales.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



Great Drummer

Prize Scheme— £2,000

Must be Won!

It is not a ballot, but a simple old-fashioned gift scheme of real value to the trade. It will stimulate your sales of Drummer Dyes, Jiffy 2d. Dyes, Edge's Dolly Blue, Dolly Cream, Dolly Tints and Movol. It entails not the slightest extra trouble on your part, and all your customers have to do is save the empty packets, bags (with the sticks), and tubes.

The prizes to be won by your customers are most generous. £500—£200—£100—£40—£25—these are the premier prizes. Special trade prizes ranging from £50 to £5 will be awarded to retailers who supply prize winners, and similar prizes will be allocated to wholesalers who supply retailers with Edge's goods.

SPECIAL WINDOW COMPETITION

In connection with the Prize scheme £290 is offered in prizes for the best window displays by photographs featuring the Drummer prize scheme. Full particulars of these great offers, together with leaflets for distribution to your customers, window slips, etc., will be sent free on request to

EDGE'S

BOLTON



The Drummer Prize Scheme

includes

■ Drummer Dyes

The most popular home dyes in the world.

■ Jiffy 2d. Dyes

The utmost value obtainable for the money.

■ Movol Stain Remover

A boon that every housewife will appreciate.

■ Edge's Dolly Blue

The Blue with the stick—a household word on wash-day.

■ Dolly Creams & Dolly Tints

with the stick, firm favourites in all parts of the country.

■ *The Drummer Prize Scheme will increase demands for all these lines. Check your stocks—be ready to fulfil your customers' requirements.*

Press advertising in all leading newspapers commencing this week

Q 2



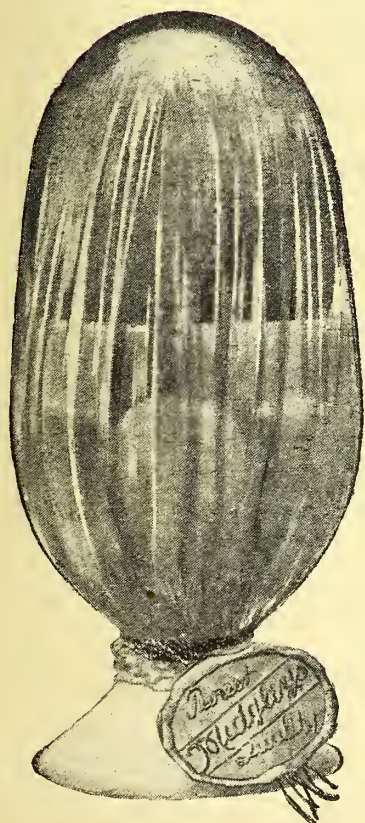
EASTERTIDE !

Your Customers seeking something fresh and novel in the form of Easter gifts will be charmed with this dainty Surprise Egg.

It is the most natural looking thing in the world !

People tell us the finely decorated opal glass cup alone is worth the money.

Midgley's Easter Soap Eggs are essentially a high-class line selling in the best pharmacies.



ACTUAL SIZE.

Complete
with
Novelty
Egg Cup.

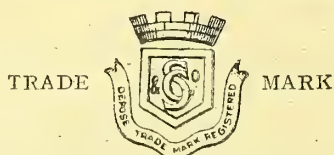
5/6

per dozen.

Gross
Lots
60/-
to a/c.

*Hand Painted Showcard with
every order for 1 gross upwards.*

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB Ltd.
LIVERPOOL **LONDON**



We are actual distillers
of

ESSENTIAL OILS

and shall be pleased to quote
for your requirements.

BERGAMOT	PETIT GRAIN
GERANIUM	PORTUGAL
LAVENDER	ROSE, OTTO
NEROLI	ROSEMARY
PEPPERMINT	THYME
VERBENA	

ALSO

Bay, Cajuput,
Cinnamon Bark, Citronella,
Cloves, Eucalyptus, Juniper,
Lemongrass, Lemon, Lime,
Patchouli, Pennyroyal, Pine,
Santal, Sassafras,
Ylang Ylang, etc., etc.

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street,
LONDON :: :: E.C.2.

CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA,
PARIS.

LEIPSIC NEW YORK
KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."
Telephone - BISHOPSGATE 1372.



CARNATION PERFUME

Pot Pourri
Compressed Blooms
Silk Sachets
Toilet Soap
Bath Crystals

DO YOU STOCK THEM?

If not, read the offer given below.

We grow the Carnations, endless thousands
of them, from which the perfume is distilled.

Allwood Bros

THE LEADING CARNATION RAISERS & SPECIALISTS
HAYWARDS HEATH

SPECIAL OFFER

We will send carriage paid for £1 a mixed
consignment on best terms showing over
60% profit on cost. Beautiful and attractive
show screens supplied free. Send a trial
order to-day.

ESTABLISHED 1768.

ANTOINE CHIRIS GRASSE

ESSENTIAL OILS
FLORAL WATERS
GUM BENZOIN
OLIVE OIL

ANTOINE CHIRIS LTD.

3 DRAPERS GARDENS,

THROGMORTON AVENUE, E.C.2.

Telephone - - - - - Wall 7419



SYNTHETIC OTTO of ROSE

"Zinyl" Brand

REDUCED PRICES

ROSE, "Zinyl" Brand. One of the finest Synthetic Ottos on the market, almost indistinguishable from genuine Otto, and though much stronger, costs but a fraction of the price **13/6 oz.**

ROSE d'ORIENT. This is a variation from the last **12/- oz.**

WHITE ROSE .. **13/6 oz.**

Four ounces (any assorted Ottos) post free any part of the World, less 5% for cash.

For full list please refer to "C. & D." Diary.

"The Synthetic Otto of Rose is especially good, and has given the greatest satisfaction to even the most exacting critics."—PERFUMERY AND ESSENTIAL OIL RECORD.

"This product has a remarkably sweet rose odour, quite free from any objectionable smell of rose geranium. . . . A triumph of modern synthetic chemistry."

—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

H. E. STEVENSON & CO.

122 Great Suffolk Street, LONDON, S.E.1

PLAINMAR

SANDALWOOD OIL

Distilled by Plaimar, Ltd., Perth, West Australia, from West Australian Sandalwood.

Fragrant, pure & dependable
Always up to its guarantee

"ARAUCARIA OIL"

A NEW AROMATIC

Write us for particulars and quotation.

Sample and Prices from Sole Agents—

PLAISTOWE & CO., LTD.

KING'S CROSS, LONDON and PARIS

Telephone .. North 829 (3 lines).
Telegrams .. Plaistowe, Kinross, London.
Cables .. Plaistowe, London.

Schimmel & Co.

MILTITZ, near LEIPZIG.

Manufacturers of

ESSENTIAL OILS, ESSENCES & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Speciality :

FIXORESIN

A fixing Agent for
Soap Perfumes and Extractions.

In Various Aromas.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PEPPERMINT OIL, B.P.
SAVIN OIL
PINE OIL
SAFROL
BENZALDEHYDE, F.F.C.
FLORAL OILS
ESSENCES FOR LIQUEURS
FRUIT ESSENCES, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.K.

FREDK. BOEHM LTD., 15/17 Jewry St., LONDON, E.C.3



What you can do with a SINGLE OUNCE of "DISTOL" OTTO

"Distols"
for
QUALITY
with
ECONOMY
and
CONVENIENCE



Make 1 pint Choice Perfume

This is of "De Luxe" strength (1 in 40) and may be diluted to 1 in 80 for "triple" strength. Samples of perfumes prepared from any six "Distols" to the "De Luxe" recipe, together with a list giving actual cost at various dilutions post free on request.

Perfume 4 lbs. Bath Crystals

Thirty minims are sufficient for this quantity and help to produce a most pleasing and profitable article.

Perfume 1 lb. Cold Cream

Strength 1 in 80. Many Pharmacists however prefer to use only half this proportion.

Perfume 1 lb. Vanishing Cream

There are quite a dozen "Distols" suitable for this purpose. Write for list.

Perfume 1 lb. Tooth Powder

Some thousands of tins of tooth powder perfumed with "Distol" Red Rose have been sold.

"DISTOLS" are ideal for your own proprietary perfumes and distinctive toilet products.

Please state your requirements and we will send formulæ and suggestions

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B. 247

COPYRIGHT

EUCRYL, LIMITED

Announce that their Spring Advertising Campaign on a greatly increased scale commences the first week in February. Large spaces have been booked in the leading Daily papers, such as :—

DAILY MIRROR
DAILY MAIL
DAILY SKETCH.
DAILY EXPRESS

In the monthly women's magazines, such as :

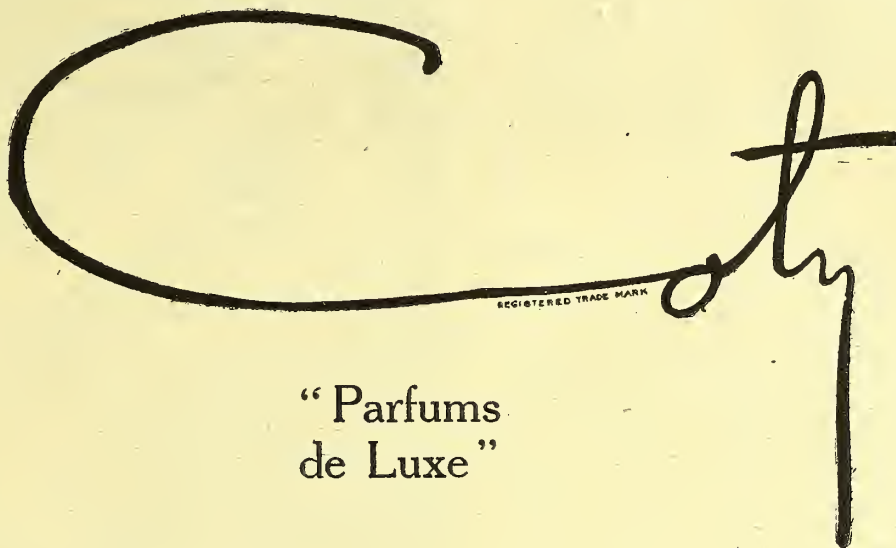
GOOD-HOUSEKEEPING and MODERN WOMAN
and, of course, regularly in PUNCH.

All retail and wholesale friends are respectfully asked to examine their stocks, especially of

TOOTH POWDER & DENTURE POWDER

in view of the increased demand which will follow the appearances of these larger and more numerous advertisements appearing during the coming months.

EUCRYL, LIMITED
Shirley - - Southampton



“Parfums
de Luxe”

THE leading Chemists throughout Great Britain realise that Coty Specialities are to-day the best asset in perfumery and the most ornamental lines with which to dress a window. We are assured by many Houses who are making a feature of Coty that it has helped considerably in raising the standard of their Shops, and that besides selling more Coty goods, this policy has helped to increase the sales of Perfumery in general and all toilet articles in particular.

*We invite you to write for our
illustrated Catalogue, and our
Showcards, Price Tickets, etc.*

COTY (ENGLAND) LTD.
“Parfums de Luxe”
WALMAR HOUSE, 298, REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
and Paris, New York, Montreal, Melbourne, etc.

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLAGITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	22/6	2/6
For a face tiut.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.	22/6	2/6
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.	31/6	3/6
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexion and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.	58/6	6/6
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALERS, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
 South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
 SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
 India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
 A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
 New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
 South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Pavon 2100, Buenos Aires.
 Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

"TUBELETTE"
 MENTHOL & WINTERGREEN CREAM

ON P.A.T.A. with good profits.

THE ORIGINAL BEST KNOWN & LARGEST SELLING IN ENGLAND SCOTLAND & WALES.

Stocked by all sundry houses.

Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.
 EAST CROYDON.

NOTE.—"Tubelette" Menthol Wintergreen Cream should not be confused with HUXLEY'S "WINTOGENO" (Menthol, Wintergreen and Eucalyptol) which is a distinct brand and package.

LAMBPUF

MOUSLEY'S PATENT

Lambs-
wool
Puff



With
Powder
complete

IMPROVED MODELS.

REAL LEATHER.

L.P.14

L.P.7

L.P.3

1/6

2/6

6/6

each.

each.

each.

Size 2 1/8"

Size 2 3/4"

Size 3 1/2"

SUBJECT TO USUAL DISCOUNT.

Beaverpuf Ltd.

Priest Bridge, Mortlake, London, S.W.14

A Name that Merit has made Famous

"HARLENE- HAIR-DRILL"

THE extensive and intensive advertising campaign constantly running in connection with "Harlene" still continues and will still continue to draw immense response from all over the country. Thousands of Free Trial Gift Parcels are dispatched to new applicants every day, thus increasing the already colossal retail business.

Do you stock the following "Quick Sellers"?

"Harlene" for the Hair

"Uzon" Brilliantine

"Cremex" Shampoo Powders

"Astol" for Grey Hair

"Astine" Vanishing Cream

"Astine" Tooth Cream

"Astine" Shaving Stick

"Astine" Nail Cream

AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE!

"JUNOFLORIS" Spring Breath.

A Breath Purifier and Antiseptic Mouth and Stomach Deodorant in Tablet Form—NOT a Cachou. As "Junofloris" is an entirely New and Original line which does not compete with anything in existence, it will therefore add EXTRA PROFIT to your Business.

Prices: { Advertised (minimum Retail) 7½d. & 1/1½ per box
Makers' .. 6/8 & 12/- ,, doz.

Less 20 % Discount.

Packed in Neat Counter Display Cartons of
1 doz. Boxes which Sell "Junofloris" at sight.

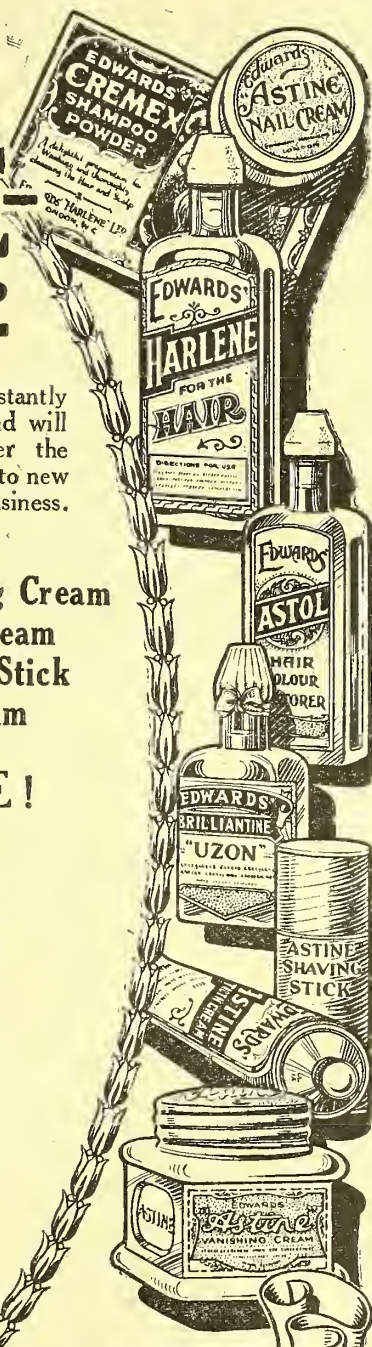
*No Chemist or Store can afford to be without
this Unique Line of Toilet Preparations.*

**PLACE YOUR
ORDER TO-DAY.**

For Full Particulars, Terms, etc., write to:—

EDWARDS' HARLENE LTD.

20, 22, 24, 26 LAMB'S CONDUIT
STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.



Campaign No. 276—GOLDEN GLORY.

Our "Daily Mail" Front Page appears March 4th.

THE demand for Golden Glory which will arise from the Coupon is sure to be heavier than usual.

Have you sufficient stock?

If not, go to your nearest wholesaler at once; it is too late for us to get a supply to you in time.

Do not be caught without stocks.

ALSO REMEMBER!

All orders for prompt delivery posted to us before March 5th, will be invoiced at 6s. per gross below list price.

PEARS
GOLDEN GLORY

is a Golden Opportunity for You.

A. & F. PEARS, LTD. - - LONDON.

A Skin Lotion De Luxe

TO the leisured lady who seeks a "good skin lotion," to the busy middle-class housewife who requires something to keep her hands smooth, soft and white, in spite of constant domestic duties, and to the cultured man who is looking for a balm for a razor-chafed chin, pharmacists can commend Dermalac with the assurance that it will afford complete satisfaction. Dermalac is an almond toilet lotion of the highest merit. It is prepared with the same care and passes through the same stringent analytical controls as all P., D. & Co. products. So far as the best endeavours of P., D. & Co. can make it, Dermalac is perfect.

M.R.P. ... 2s. 6d. per bottle.

M.W.P. 20s. per doz. net.

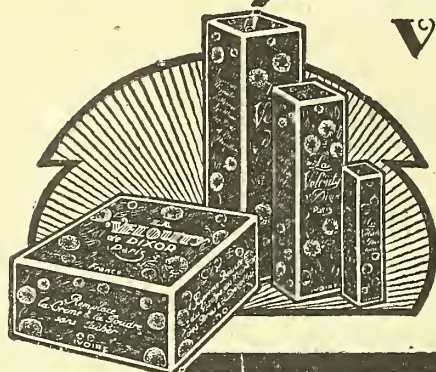
In the matter of recompense to the pharmacist in return for stocking and selling it, Dermalac brings adequate compensation; and if the interest in the lotion be sufficiently active to induce the purchase of even so small a quantity as one dozen, special terms can be secured. Particulars of these can be obtained from the P., D. & Co. representative or direct from Beak Street.

DERMALAC

ALMOND LOTION



Parke, Davis & Co.,
54 Beak Street,
London, W.1



VELOURY de DIXOR PARIS .. COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for

DAINTY PRESENTATION

Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead

Prices:—Full size pot 21/- doz.	Retail	2/9
Super Tube 22/- ..	"	3/-
Large " 14/- ..	"	2/-
Handbag " 3/- ..	"	6d.

Made in three shades: WHITE, IVORY and NATURAL

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1

POWDER PUFFS

THE PRINCIPAL
MANUFACTURERS OF NOVELTIES.

WILLIAMSON BROS.

126 SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.1.

HOP 3419.

GALJADO HAIR COLOUR RESTORER

For Grey or Faded Hair.

A preparation which sells on
its merits. Non-injurious.

In two sizes:

Retail: 2/- and 3/6 per bottle.

Trade: 12/- and 22/- per dozen.

TRIAL DOZEN SENT POST FREE.

Cash with order.

Note the Profit.

Of all Wholesalers or direct.

THE GALJADO PERFUMERY CO. Ltd.

93 Worship Street, London, E.C.2.



MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD INC.

AMERICAN ESSENTIAL OILS

BAY
CEDARLEAF
CEDARWOOD
PEPPERMINT
PETITGRAIN
SPRUCE
TANSY
ERIGERON
SPEARMINT

BALSAMS

ADDRESS:

MAIN SALES OFFICES
32 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Write for Price List

PHILLI-MIRANO Ltd.

Manufacturing Perfumers for
the Home and Export Trades

GROTON RD., LONDON, S.W.18


Every variety of Perfumery and
Toilet Goods packed under Custo-
mer's Private Brand if required.

SPECIALITIES:

ALENTA HAIR CREAM
ALENTA PERMANENT WAVE LOTION
RHODORA LAIT-DE-LYS
RHODORA CREAMED FACE POWDER
RHODORA DOUBLE COMPACT
POWDERS

RHODORA COMPACT POWDERS

„ BATH PREPARATIONS



**Forge the Final Link
and forge ahead with Gibbs**

Gibbs Advertising plans have been completed as far as experience and science of salesmanship can carry them.

It is for you to forge the final link in a chain that harnesses the tremendous force of Gibbs advertising to your advancement by associating your shop with Gibbs Toilet Productions.

To enable you easily to do it Gibbs have produced a collection of Display material and selling helps, which are described in a special folder. Each sales help is illustrated in full colours. Dimensions and code numbers are also given.

Get a copy of the folder and select the display material that you can use with advantage on your counters and in your windows. Let your public know *where* to buy Gibbs Toilet Productions.

By this simple expedient you take the fullest advantage of those 145 million Gibbs messages and an advertising expenditure of £30,000 concentrated into five months—February to June. Write now for a copy of the Folder and forge ahead with Gibbs Toilet Productions.

IF you have not yet received a copy of Gibbs Advertising Portfolio, we will send you one immediately on receipt of a Postcard.

It is infinitely more attractive than anything of the kind you have seen before; and it contains a valuable week by week schedule of advertising.

Gibbs Toilet Productions

D. & W. GIBBS, LTD. (Dept. DG4), CITY SOAP WORKS, LONDON, E.1

The World's Best Hairbrush

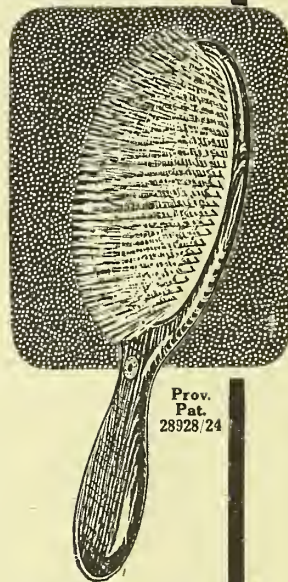
means quicker sales and bigger profits for you

Why? Because it has more selling points than any other brush in the world. Because it meets to a greater degree than all others the modern woman's need for deep, penetrating hairbrushing **plus absolute cleanliness.**

Consider for a moment the strength and toughness of the bristles and the resiliency of the rubber pad in which they are set. Is there any other brush more capable of getting right down to the roots of the hair than the "Klenly" Brush? Consider also the tempting beauty of the various colours and designs.

And this is not all. Both the bristles and the pneumatic pad are **white.** Because of this the brush is always kept clean; its whiteness instantly betrays any dirt or dust that may come from the hair. The air vent, too, is placed in such a position that it's the easiest thing in the world to clean the brush.

These then are the reasons why **you** should stock the "Klenly" Hairbrush—why you should take **your** share of the extra-generous margin of profit that we as the **actual manufacturers** can afford to allow you.



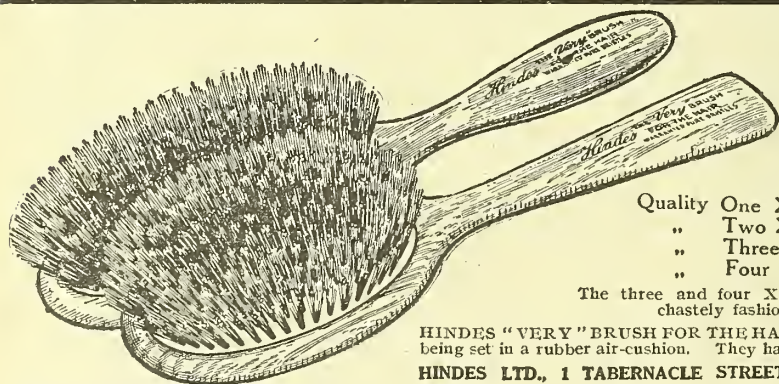
Prov.
Pat.
28928/24

RIGBY'S Klenly HAIR BRUSH

RIGBY, BATCOCK LTD., 28 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.

Protected in U.S.A., CANADA and FRANCE.

Write at once for special folder giving full details and prices of the various designs and see for yourself what attractive opportunities the "Klenly" Brush affords for profitable business.



HINDES "VERY" HAIR BRUSH

Quality	One X	Sold at	7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE 33 1/3%
"	Two XX	"	10/6d. "	
"	Three XXX	"	15/- "	
"	Four XXXX	"	18/6d. "	

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years.

HINDES LTD., 1 TABERNACLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. :: Works: BIRMINGHAM

TILBURY'S "FORT" Prophylactic TOOTH BRUSH

"IDEAL"

DENTAL PLATE BRUSH



in Carton.

in the "ORANGE BOX."

On orders of 1 gross customer's Name and Address printed free of charge on Carton.

Established
1880.

W. R. TILBURY & SON, Hackney, London, E.9

Clissold
1794.

SPRINKO

HAND CLEANSER

Removes dirt and grease instantaneously, leaving the skin soft and smooth.

Equally effective in hard, soft, pond or salt water.

for

MOTORISTS
MECHANICS
GARDENERS
HOUSEWIVES
SMOKERS
ETC.

IN TWO SIZES

6D. & 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ D.

Buy British Goods and Keep Britain Busy!

VINOLIA CO. LTD. LONDON

New Showcard No. 54 on request

Sprinko—the modern hand cleanser — effectively removes grime, dirt and stains, and actually softens the hands. Invaluable to housewives, motorists, mechanics, gardeners, smokers, etc., and for cleaning dental plates.

Sample and details of the special offer on application



*Buy British Goods—
and Keep Britain Busy*

VINOLIA CO. LTD., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4.

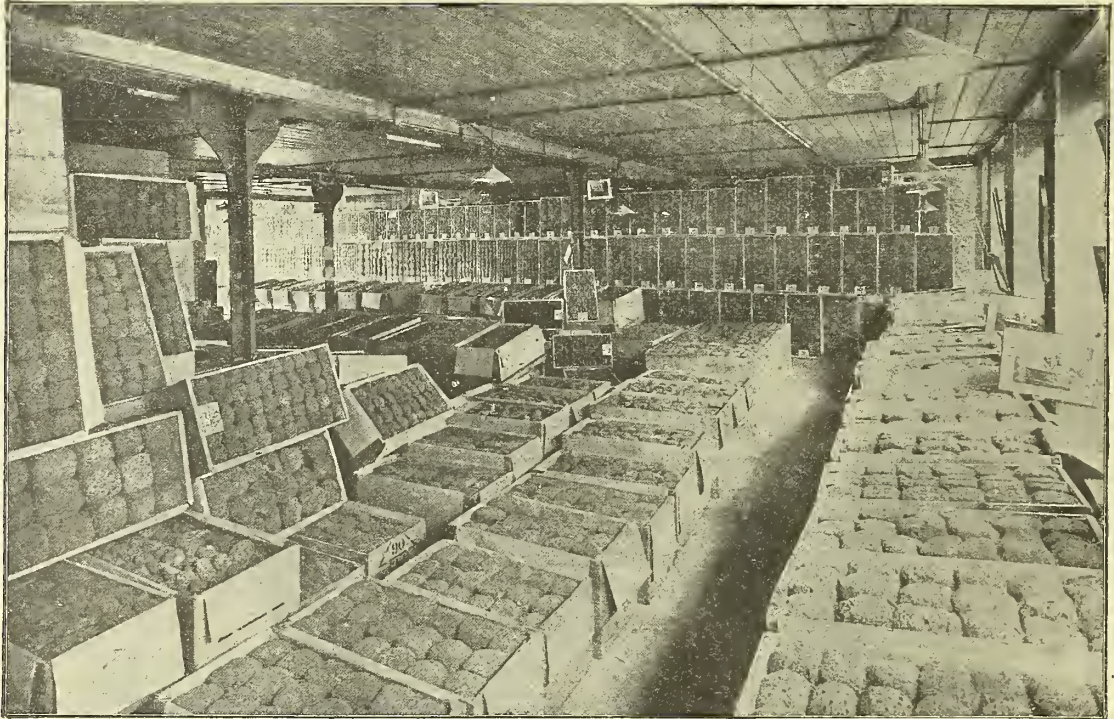
Telegraphic Address: "CRESSWELL, HOLB., LONDON."

Telephone: No. 1432 Holborn.

THE SPONGE HOUSE

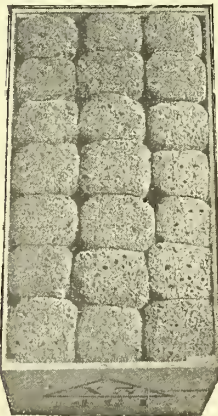
INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED,
CRESSWELL BROTHERS BRANCH

Sponge Importers, Exporters and Merchants, and Chamois Leather Dressers,
18 and 19 RED LION SQUARE (New Warehouses and Steam Bleacheries, 45th EAGLE STREET) **LONDON, W.C.**
 WITH THE LARGEST STOCKS OF ALL SPONGES IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.



BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCKS, AND THEY WILL CONVINCED THEMSELVES THAT THEY ARE DEALING IN THE "CHEAPEST MARKET"

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES in Original Cases



HONEYCOMB.

Extra Choice. Finest Texture and Shape. The Pick of all the Fisheries.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
300 Toilet at	9d.
250 " "	1/-
200 " "	1/6
160 " "	2/-
140 " "	2/6
120 " "	3/-
100 " "	3/6
90 Medium Bath	4/6
80 " "	5/6
72 " "	6/6
60 " "	7/6
45 Large	8/6
30 " "	10/6

HONEYCOMB.

Toilet & Bath.

Good 2nd Quality.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
270 at	6d.
180 " "	9d.
170 " "	1/-
160 " "	1/6
140 " "	2/-
120 " "	2/6
110 " "	3/-
90 " "	3/6
80 " "	4/-
75 " "	4/6
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1st Quality.

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SPONGES IN SMALL PACKAGES. Fine Turkey. Fine Egyptian and Honeycomb. In 1st, 2nd and 3rd Qualities, Bleached or unbleached (state which in ordering). On strings of 1 dozen pieces, or loose in bags. At per doz.: 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 66s., 72s. Bleached Cuban. At per String or Dozen. Wool, Grass, Yellow and Fine. 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s.

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BLADES



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In Cardboard Cartons of 12 or 6 blades, 3/6 doz.

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WITH HOLES TO FIT "SPIRO" STROPPER.

In Cardboard Cartons of 12 or 6 blades, 3/6 doz.

Watts' Gillette type or Auto-Strop type Blades, when treated with the "Spiro" Sharpener, are twice as keen and last twice as long.

**Every Blade tested before leaving Works.
Twelve Perfect Blades in every dozen.**

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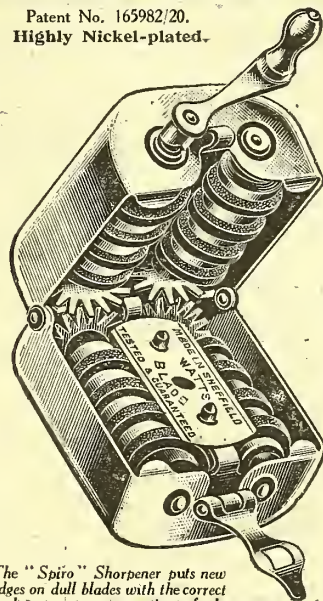
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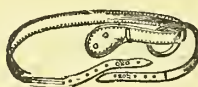
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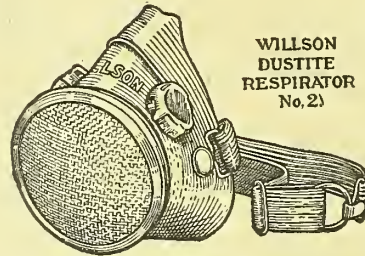
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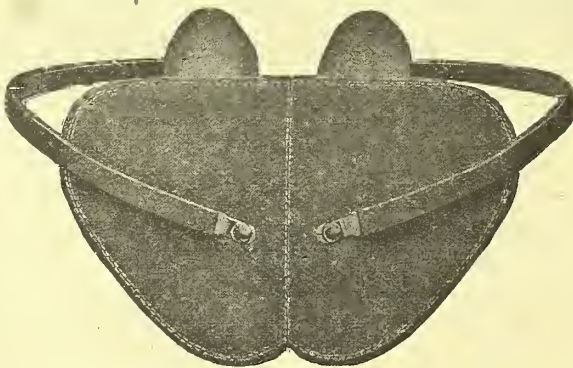
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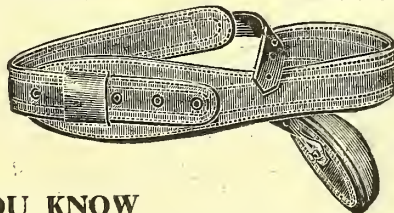
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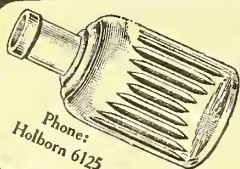
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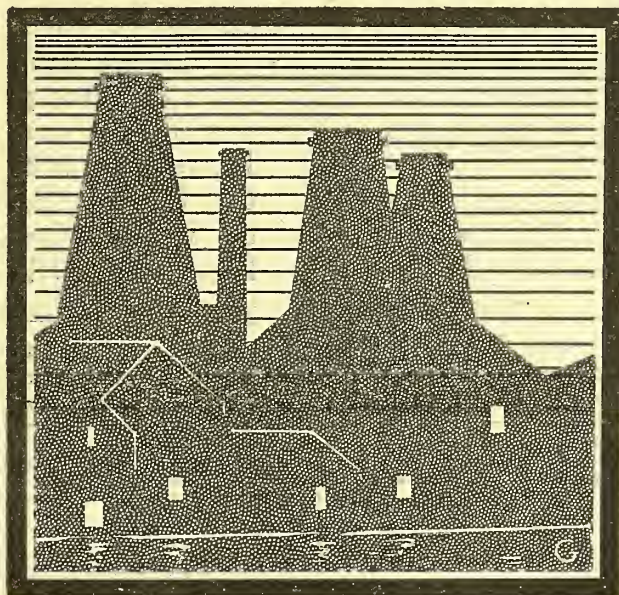
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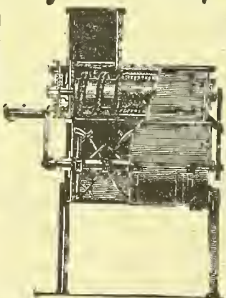
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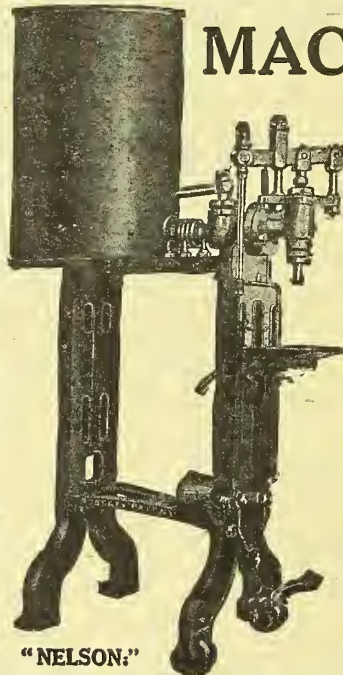
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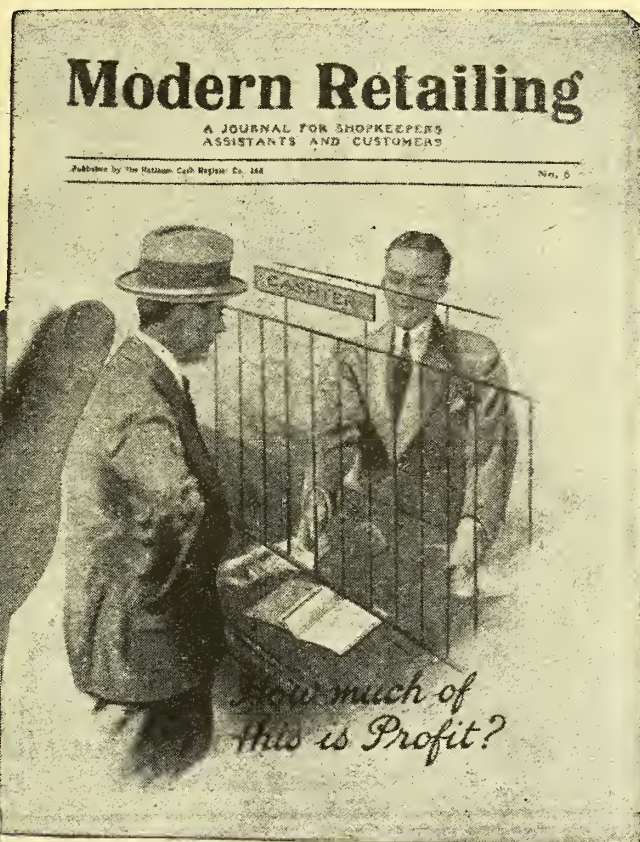
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Selling Goods through Window Displays.
Special Offer of Booklets Worth Having.
Increasing the Average Sale.
Rules for Writing Advertisements.

**Sent FREE on receipt of Post
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Send for your copy to-day.

**The National Cash Register Co., Ltd.,
225, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.**

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N.C.R. Co., Ltd.,
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Please send without
obligation copy of the
new issue of "Modern
Retailing" as advertised in
"Chemist and Druggist."

Name.....

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Venesta Collapsible Tubes

Lipsalve Cases, Sprinklers, etc.

Made in Pure Tin, Lead,
or Lead coated with Tin,
Plain or Enamelled, and
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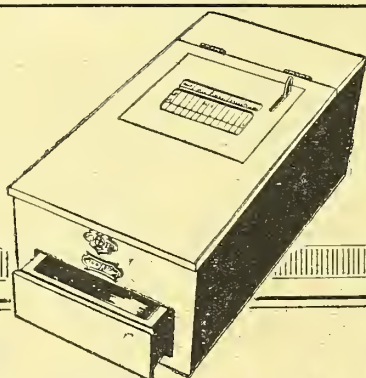
Manufactured by

Venesta Ltd.
1, Great Tower St., E.C.3
London, England

Telephone :
ROYAL 4200
(6 lines).

Telegrams :
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Tubes, etc., are manufactured to Customers' own specification



The NATIONAL Autographic Till

Size : $8\frac{3}{4}$ " high, 10"
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ing space, $4\frac{3}{4}$ " wide.
Record roll ruled for
four classes of trans-
actions.
Made in Solid Oak
and fully guaranteed.

Price

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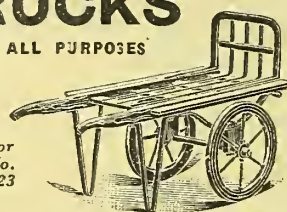
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TRUCKS

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Send for
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Manufacturers of Trucks and Handcarts
of every description,
Progress Works, HAWKSWORTH, NOTTS

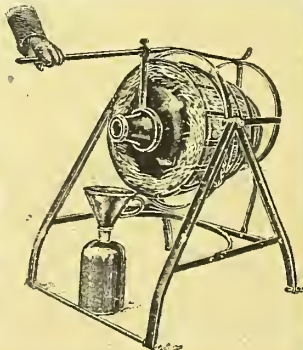
CARBOY STAND AND TILTER.

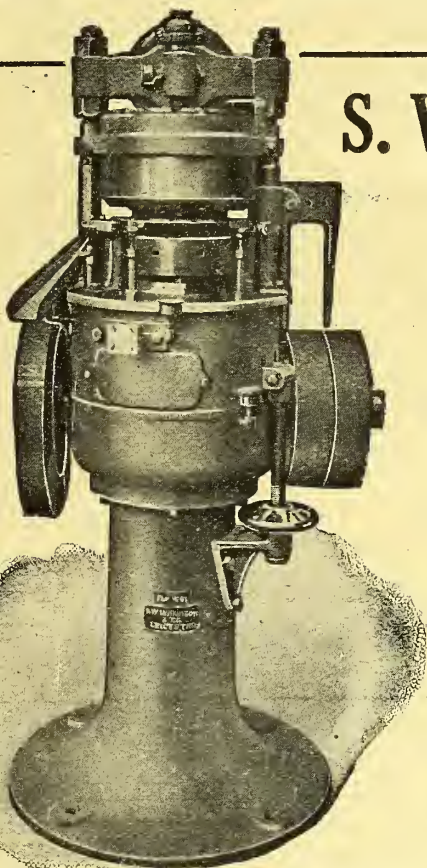
For drawing off small
quantities of acids, etc.
from Carboys, with ease
and safety.

The Carboy can be tipped
to any position with one
hand.

R. & H. LEIGH & SONS,
LIMITED.

Carboy Hammer Manufacturers,
BOLTON.





S. W. WILKINSON & CO.

WESTERN ROAD, LEICESTER.

Rotary Tablet Machines

These Machines are now made in 4 sizes :

12-Punch Ordinary for Tablets from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ " diameter.

Output 400 per min.

20-Punch Ordinary for Tablets from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter.

Output 700 per min.

12-Punch Heavy for thick Tablets and Blocks

1" diameter. Output 250 per min.

18-Punch Heavy for thick Tablets and Blocks

1" diameter. Output 400 per min.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SINGLE punch machines made in 5 sizes for tablets from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, also lozenges.

MACHINES FOR BATH SALT TABLETS

DISTILLED WATER



Brown's Stills are perfectly automatic. Can be run night and day without attention. Patented in U.K. and Continental Countries.

Extraordinarily efficient and economical. Made for gas, steam, oil or coke fire heating.

Full particulars and prices free on application

BROWN & SON,

Alembic Works,

Wedmore Street, Holloway, N.19

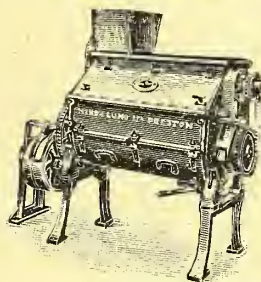
"ATLAS" PATENT SIFTERS & MIXERS

Combined or Separate Machine, for hand or power.

Fitted with all our latest improvements.

BALL and PEBBLE GRINDING MILLS.

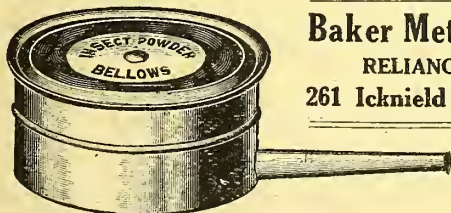
Various Sizes.



**HIND & LUND, LIMITED,
ATLAS WORKS,
PRESTON.**

Established 1791.

Powder Bellows



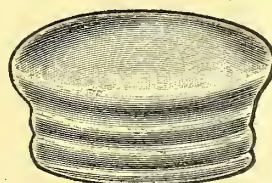
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RELiance STOPPER WORKS

261 Icknield Street, BIRMINGHAM

SCREW CAPS in ALL Metals.



Telegrams:
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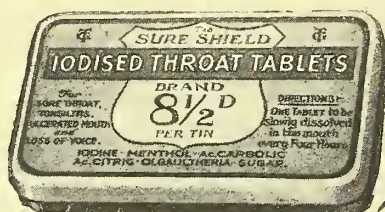
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THE SURE SHIELD



IODISED THROAT TABLETS



8 1/2 d. Tins

5/6 per doz. 63/- per gross

1s. 3d. Tins

9/6 per doz.

108/- per gross

THOS. GUEST & CO., LTD., CARRUTHERS STREET,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

PURE ORANGE WINE

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

(Wholesale only).

Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

ESTABLISHED 1772

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care, in the greatest chemical purity by
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And is sold in Bottles, authenticated by a stamp bearing their name.

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PRICE 2s. 9d

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Ask for "PAZO" PILL BOXES

The most convenient and
secure "Pill" Box obtainable.

NO LOOSE BOTTOMS

Samples and Prices on application.

The "PAZO" CO., Oldbury



Forster's Eldon
Vapouriser

FOR USE
WITH
NIGHT LIGHT

Retail, 1/9. Wholesale, 15/-.
Also Forster's "Fenolin Fluid," For Whooping Cough.

Write for particulars

HALL, FORSTER & CO., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Tin Canisters

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Well finished Tins in all shapes
and sizes.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR PRICES

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36 HIGH STREET, HULL.

POTTER & CLARKE

60/64, ARTILLERY LANE LTD
LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephones : Bishopgate 1033-4-5.

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MANCHESTER : 24 LUNA STREET, GT. ANCOATS.



POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE

AND

POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES

ARE WIDELY ADVERTISED TO THE PUBLIC.

We are spending thousands of pounds to help you sell a line which yields you a handsome profit.

Potter's Asthma Cure
Potter's Asthma Cigarettes

P.A.T.A. 1/6. Dozen 14/-

Potter's Asthma Smoking
Mixture

P.A.T.A. 9d. Dozen 7/-

Potter's Catarrh Pastilles

P.A.T.A. 1/3. Dozen 11/-

Packed in beautiful Show Outers. Showcards for Counter and Window Display with all orders.



Why CATALINE Pays to Stock

BECAUSE it enjoys the largest sale of any Cattle Medicine Preparation and is on the P.A.T.A.

BECAUSE it is consistently advertised and all advertisements refer to the Chemist as the source of supply.

BECAUSE it is well packed, does what it is advertised to do, and shows the trade a satisfactory profit.

BECAUSE we do not employ travellers calling on Farmers, attending sales, &c.

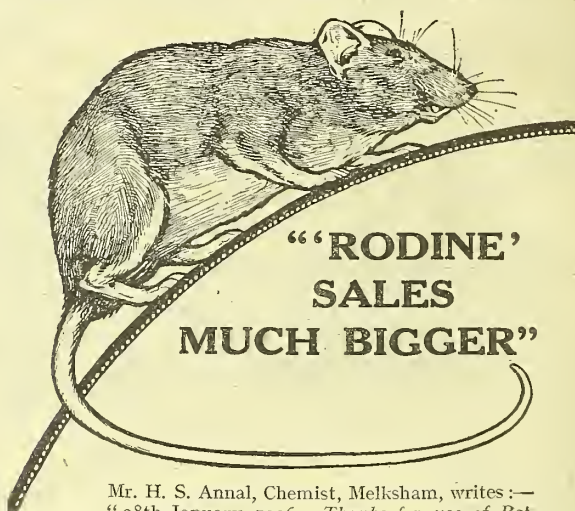
One size, retailed at face value, viz: 3/9 per bott.

Cash with order terms.

1 doz., 36/- 3 doz. at 35/6. 6 doz. at 35/- 12 doz. at 34/6 per doz.
CARR. PAID. CASES FREE.

Stocked by most Wholesale Houses.

THE CATALINE CO. BRISTOL & DUBLIN.



Mr. H. S. Annal, Chemist, Melksham, writes:—
"28th January, 1926. Thanks for use of Rat Models. They are certainly effective sales makers, and in spite of keen competition our 'Rodine' sales are much bigger than ever before."

What about a "Rodine" Window Show now?
"Rodine" is a profitable side-line that yields a HANDSOME PROFIT.

Attractive Showcards and effective Display Matter, including two Rat Models, can be had on request.

PUSH "RODINE"—IT PAYS.

Get it direct from the sole maker—

T. HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, PERTH.

"LABELLING OF POISONS' ORDER, 1924."

HARVEY'S GREAT



REMEDIES for the HORSE

Only two of HARVEY'S REMEDIES are affected by the above Order, viz:—

HARVEY'S AGONITE POWDERS

and

HARVEY'S WORM & CONDITION POWDERS

These are now labelled to comply with the Act.

We have gummed slips with the information required by the Order, and supplies can be had by any Chemist having old stock, from

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd. Dublin.

TO BEAT ALL BEETLES, CRICKETS AND ROACHES sell your customer the famous RAT and MOUSE POISON.

FARMER'S "BAITED" PHOSPHOR PASTE.

No Swank!!! It really exterminates the pests mentioned.

ORDER TO-DAY from Sundry House, 4d., 7½d. & 1/3 Jars.

"RATMOUSINE," also our line in Tubes and Jars. Both for Home and Export.

Proprietors: F. FARMER & CO., 1a, College Lane, Homerton, E.9

SHERLEY'S DOG MEDICINES, INSECT POWDER, SHAMPOO AND LACTOL.

(P.A.T.A.)

These preparations command a ready sale, and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They are protected at prices that leave a good margin of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD.

18 MARSHALSEA ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1

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Telegrams: "Sherleydon, London."



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We were the first to pack this line for the Chemist trade, and by only supplying best quality and value, safe and attractive tins, have maintained our position as the **LARGEST PACKERS OF WATERGLASS.**

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, LIMITED, LINCOLN

BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER

Of all Patent Medicine Houses at 3/-, 5/- and 9/- per dozen.

In packets at 5d., 9d. and 1/3 each. (P.A.T.A.)

The sure destructive agent which may be confidently recommended by Chemists for quick clearance of rats and mice. (Users' testimonials on request.)

Prepared only by
J. C. M. BATTLE, Ph.C., LINCOLN

"MAMMALINE" What it DOES, and WHY you SHOULD STOCK IT.

(Registered.) Because it is the only **GUARANTEED CURE** for GARGET in SHEEP on the MARKET. Guarantee given with every Bottle. Any Customer who says otherwise and sends us an empty MAMMALINE Bottle back, with Name and Address of the Chemist purchased from, will have his Money *Cheerfully Returned* without any Comment. "MAMMALINE" is being extensively Advertised, and we are sending out 100,000 Circulars to Farmers and Stock-Owners. Many of these are your Customers.

BE ready "MAMMALINE"?—YES.

ONE Size, retailed at Face Value, viz., 4/9 per Bottle.

CASH WITH ORDER TERMS.

1 dozen .. 42/- 6 dozen .. 41/- per doz.
3 " .. 41/6 per doz. 12 " .. 40/6

All Packages Free and Carriage paid. Window DISPLAY Card sent with each Order from the Sole Makers,

SUFFOLK ANIMAL MEDICINE CO. Ltd.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS. 'Phone: No. 277.

Continuous and Steadily Advertised Goods
FOR DESTROYING RATS AND MICE

DANYSZ VIRUS

Retail Price (protected).	Net Wholesale Prices
Virus for Rats and Mice, single tube, 2/-	.. 15/- per doz.
3 tubes, 5/-	
Virus for Mice only - single tube, 1/6	.. 9/- " "
3 tubes, 3/-	

Date-expired tubes returned to us postage paid will be exchanged free of charge.

Danysz Virus in Liquid Form

Retail Price.	Wholesale Price
Quart Bottles 6/- each	4/6 each
Pint " 4/6 " " " " " " "	3/9 " "

HALLER'S EXTRACT OF SQUILL and DANZO RAT KILLER

Discount off Retail Prices 25% Monthly Account, or 33 1/3% cash with order.

	Retail		Monthly a/c		Cash with order
1/2 gall. tins	.. 10/-	.. ..	7/6	.. ..	6/8
1 " "	.. 18/-	.. ..	13/6	.. ..	12/-
5 " "	.. 80/-	.. ..	60/-	.. ..	53/4

DANZO BEETLE POWDER

For destroying Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, &c.
Retail Prices (protected). Wholesale Prices per doz.

In tins 3d.	.. ..	In boxes of 2 doz. 2/1
6d.	.. ..	" " 1 " 3/8
1/-	.. ..	" " 1 " 7/3
2/6	.. ..	" " 1 " 18/-

Danzo Beetle Powder will not deteriorate by keeping.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

To be obtained from

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Manufacturing Chemists
Blackheath, Birmingham

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY WATER GLASS

We are special Agents for one of the best well-known makes. Packed in Lever Lid Tins, enamelled design in six colours.

	Under £2 Lots	£2 Lots Unbroken cases	£5 Lots Unbroken cases
1 lb. Tins 6 doz. in case	3/6 doz.	3/4 doz.	3/2 doz.
2 lb. Tins 3 doz. in case	6/- doz.	5/8 doz.	5/4 doz.
4 lb. Tins 2 doz. in case	10/6 doz.	10/- doz.	9/6 doz.

CARRIAGE PAID on £5 over 50 miles.

CASES FREE.

SHOWCARDS, Etc., FREE.

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THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN has established pharmacological laboratories to provide facilities for manufacturing pharmacists and others to have drugs and preparations tested, the activity of which can only be determined by biological means. The laboratories are now ready to receive for testing:—

- (a) watery extracts of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body;
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- (c) strophanthus in the form of tincture;
- (d) squill in the form of tincture;
- (e) powdered ergot.

*Particulars of the tests to be applied and the fees to be paid for these may be obtained on application to the Director,
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Your Opportunity to

QUALIFY IN OPTICS

PRACTICAL WORK. Students taking the course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.); the National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.); or the College of Optics (F.C.O.).

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2/- for 12. 1/3 for 6. 3d. for single.

Off one negative.

Send for our Enlarging List, the cheapest in the Trade.

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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

A line it pays to stock.

P.A.T.A. 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

THROUGH ALL WHOLESALEERS.

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112 GUILFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

These Advertisements work hard to bring you new business

The New Calcium Treatment for Weak Children

especially during periods of when forming the skeleton of the bones, teeth, ligaments, or not in the correct

When you expect baby —

remembers that every baby coming to the world has to have a strong body. Kalzana is the only source of calcium in the body. It supplies the calcium that is needed for the growth of the bones, teeth, ligaments, and muscles. It is the only source of calcium in the body. It supplies the calcium that is needed for the growth of the bones, teeth, ligaments, and muscles. It is the only source of calcium in the body. It supplies the calcium that is needed for the growth of the bones, teeth, ligaments, and muscles.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD

Make your Teeth Strong

For Expectant and Nursing Mothers:

Kalzana the building-material of all body cells

Dr. writes
"I give Kalzana to my wife during pregnancy and my small son is certainly a most excellent specimen of health. My wife still takes Kalzana occasionally so that the breast milk may supply a full content of calcium to the child."

Calcium is life itself to body cells, for without it the cells die, and every slight shortage is now-days recognized as the underlying cause of many common ailments. In nursing women there is a heavy loss of calcium by the bones and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, locustian headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

Kalzana is a potent means of restoring normal calcium metabolism in nursing mothers. It quickly dispels weakness, debility and irritability, and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution to the child. Invaluable in delayed and painful dentition. Start Kalzana to-day and make sure that your baby will be strong and sturdy.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD

Sold by all chemists at 2/9 per bottle.

Kalzana is the most useful remedy in:
Bereavement, Epilepsy, Anemia, Chills, Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration.

Write for Free Sample

Simply send us your address with a 10d. stamp (for postage) and you will receive a liberal sample tube of Kalzana with interesting booklet entirely free. Write today to:
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ONLY suffered from chilblains a complete which has been relieved by Kalzana. It is the only source of calcium in the body. It supplies the calcium that is needed for the growth of the bones, teeth, ligaments, and muscles. It is the only source of calcium in the body. It supplies the calcium that is needed for the growth of the bones, teeth, ligaments, and muscles.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD

Order your stock to-day from any wholesale house

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10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.
SPECIALITIES.—Gums Arabic and
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**SHADEINE**

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised
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 Trial size 8d. per doz. .. 6/-
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 2/6 size, per doz. .. 24/-
 3/9 size, per doz. .. 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.



Those First Grey Hairs
 appear just
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Touch them up with
TATCHO-TONE



Medical Guaranty with bottle. Chemists Prices 2/6 & 4/6
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TALCUM POWDER
FACE POWDER
VANISHING CREAM

All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers.
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Any Grade.
 Any Colour.
 Any Perfume.
 Any Quantity.

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TABLETS

FOR CHAPPED HANDS
 A VERY PROFITABLE SELLING LINE.

Chemists' net prices carriage paid.
 2d. tablets 1/4 dozen, 15/- gross, 5 gross
 13/6 gross.
 3d. tablets 2/- dozen, 6d. tablets 4/- dozen.
ROBERTS & SHEPPEY
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Absolute Purity Guaranteed.

Packed in neat attractive cartons, our MALT and OIL, is
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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

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Telegrams: "Perryope, Nitshill."

The Oil is the
 best Norwegian
 Non-Freezing Oil

Pyrogallic Acid Gallic Acid

Manufactured
 by **J. L. ROSE, Ltd.**

At ABBEY ROAD, BARKING, LONDON, E.

Wholesale and Export only.

INDIAN PERFUMES (Wembley Surplus).

Jasmin, Sandalwood, Amber, Lotus, Nissim and Vidal.

FOOTED TUBES and ORIENTAL VASES,
 also **STAGS and ELEPHANTS.**

Samples on request.

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 HOUSEMAIDS' GLOVES.
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 Send for Price List
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MEDICAL
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CHARM.
 1/3 & 3/-
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(Labelled for 1926.) Does not require Purchaser's Signature.

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THE GOLD MEDAL HEALTH DRINK.

Quick Seller. Big Profits. Over 40 years' Reputation.
 "Abdine" is the most popular Health Drink, superior to all
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Reduced Price List can be had on application.

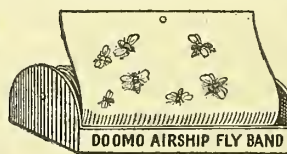
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Ask for "EUREKA" Brand

Obtainable from Wholesale Houses or
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The Effective Fly Band.
 A wide and long band, sticky on
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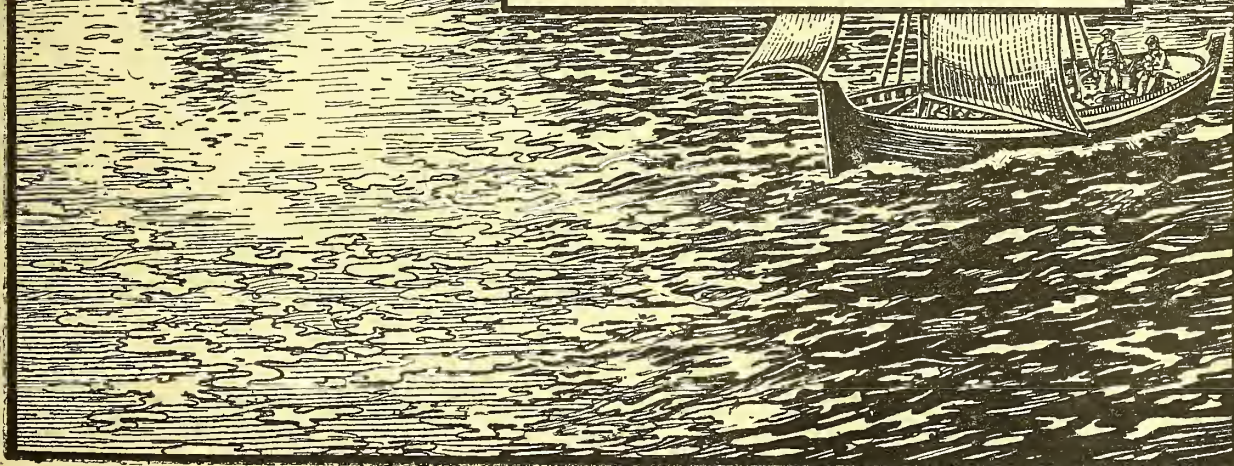
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In response to numerous requests for a handy publication on the lines of the well-known *C. & D. Poisons Cards* we have produced an Insurance Card for the use of chemists. This was issued on January 1. and since then a large number have been sold in single cards or in bulk for the use of Pharmaceutical Committees. The card gives in a concise form the details of the pharmaceutical service under the National Health Insurance Acts. The information, which is printed on both sides of the card, deals on the front with medical benefit, how to become an Insurance chemist, the chemists' contract, the Insurance Committee's agreement, the issue of the prescription, dispensing prescriptions, payments to chemists, deductions and allowances, and with the different methods in vogue in Scotland. The reverse of the card is devoted to the drug tariff, the method of calculating charges, the scale of dispensing fees, deposit rates for containers, and list of appliances, with explanatory notes.

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English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

The Royal Society

The President and Council of the Royal Society have decided to recommend for election into the Society the following candidates:—Dr. J. A. Arkwright, Dr. E. J. Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Christophers, Professor F. J. Cole, Mr. A. C. G. Egerton, Dr. E. Griffiths, Mr. H. B. Hartley, Dr. H. Hartridge, Professor G. B. Jeffery, Professor O. T. Jones, Professor W. C. McC. Lewis, Professor E. A. Milne, Mr. L. F. Richardson, Mr. H. T. Tizard, Professor R. S. Troup.

Society of Chemical Industry

The preliminary programme of the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, which is to be held in London on July 19-23 inclusive, comprises more than one item of outstanding interest. The opening session will be signalled by the presence of Earl Balfour, K.G., O.M., who will deliver the third Messel memorial lecture, and is to be presented with the Messel gold medal of the Society. The address by the President (Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, C.B.E., Ph.C.) is fixed for the morning of July 20. On the following morning Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., will address the members on "The Economic Aspect of the Control of Basic Chemical Products." Festivities, visits to works, and a whole-day outing complete the programme.

Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

At Mold, Alfred Probert, aged six, found in a field a bottle containing a solution of strychnine, and drank about a teaspoonful. The child subsequently died, and a verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned at the inquest. Interviewed by a newspaper reporter, Mr. F. W. Bates, J.P., President of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, explained the safeguards surrounding the supply of strychnine by pharmacists, and suggested that the bottle in question might have been thrown out originally by "a home chemistry student."

Giving evidence at an inquest at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on February 16, the widow of Ernest Stevens, Newport, stated that on the morning of February 12 she heard a fall in another room of her house, and after assisting her husband sent for the doctor, who diagnosed cerebral hæmorrhage. On his second visit, however, the doctor found that the patient was suffering from poisoning, and it was ascertained that he had taken lysol. The doctor in question gave similar evidence, and, replying to the coroner, said that the symptoms of carbolic poisoning agreed in some respects with those of cerebral hæmorrhage. A "temporary insanity" verdict was given.

Bradford

Mr. J. A. Cowgill, chemist and druggist, will shortly open a pharmacy at 217 Great Horton Road.

Mr. F. W. Appleyard, chemist and druggist, 602 Great Horton Road, has taken over the business of R. & A. McGimpsey, 384 Great Horton Road.

City of Bradford Co-operative Society, Ltd., have purchased the plant and premises of Mr. J. Mason, photographic dealer, 62 Godwin Street, to which address the Society's drug department at 39 Godwin Street will shortly be transferred.

Liverpool

A new pharmacy has been opened in Falkner Street, the proprietor of which is a lady.

A great deal is being heard about education and matriculation standard, but business knowledge, which is of vital importance, has to take a back seat. Perhaps it is a sign of the times that a qualified man had never heard of "B.D.H.," *lotio rubra*, or *Virol*.

A youth who went into a city chemist's and asked for six ounces of chloral hydrate had a disappointment.

The man in charge wanted to know what it was for, the reply being, "A gentleman who is in bed told me to get this medicine, and say it was for a doctor; if you get it you shall have two shillings, if you don't you get nothing." So he got nothing.

The principal of an old established high-class business in a residential quarter was taken somewhat aback when a total stranger hurriedly appeared and, without any preliminaries, demanded to know if he wished to sell his business. The principal, on recovering from the shock, informed his inquisitor that he had no such wish or intention, and then proceeded to tell him in incisive tones just what he thought of his lack of tact, after which the seeker of information apologised and made a speedy exit.

An old resident, known in local parlance as a Dicky Sam, recently passed away. He discovered a cure for hiccup which defied the efforts of several specialists. Lying in a nursing home, after a severe abdominal operation, he hiccuped continuously for fourteen days. Every remedy that could be thought of was used, but without avail. On the morning of the fourteenth day he said to the doctor, "I am going to die to-day, but I want to do two things." "Well," said the doctor, "what are they?" "First I want to sit up, and then I want to drink a pint of champagne." The doctor grudgingly gave permission. There being nothing at hand that would hold a pint of liquid, a fancy flower pot was used. The wine was taken at a gulp, and he never hiccuped again during the remainder of his life, which was four years.

Manchester

Mr. Flint, chemist, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, who has been laid aside for nearly three months, is now about again, and was able to be present at the branch meeting on February 17.



Photo]

[Cleworth

PHARMACY STUDENTS IN THE SHROVE TUESDAY MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY "RAG"

At Salford Police Court, on February 22, Rhoda Tate, domestic servant, charged with setting fire to packing cases with intent to injure Heath Brothers, druggists' sundriesmen, Chapel Street, was remanded on bail.

The chemists of Manchester and district have contributed nearly £100, through the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, towards the cost of the new nurses' home in connection with the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

A pleasant little function took place at the Midland Hotel on February 17, when a number of well-known members of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association entertained to luncheon Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Mr. T. Hardy, Mr. Frank Browne, and Mr. E. H. Simmonds, prior to a meeting at the Milton Hall. The chairman, Mr. William Kirkby, M.Sc., proposed the toast of "The Guests" in a charming speech.

Miscellaneous

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—Among the stands visited by the King on February 18 were those of W.-J. Bush & Co., Ltd., and Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., at each of which his Majesty asked several questions and showed great interest in the processes brought to his notice.

WINE-LICENCE APPLICATIONS.—The applications of the following chemists for wine off-licences have been refused:—Messrs. A. M. Kelsey, Taunton; A. L. Robertson, Cheddar.—The Seaham Harbour Licensing Bench has granted the application of Mr. S. J. Whitfield, chemist and druggist, Murton Colliery, who holds a wine off-licence, for the removal of restrictions to enable him to supply wines other than medicated wines.

OPTICAL CONVENTION.—An optical convention is to be held under the presidency of the Astronomer Royal, Sir Frank Dyson, F.R.S., D.Sc., at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, from April 12 to April 17 inclusive. The object of the convention is to discuss British contributions to optics in recent years, and the industrial section of the exhibition will be confined to British manufacturers. Particulars of membership and other details may be obtained from the Secretary, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7.

IN THE COURTS.—At Mansion House Police Court, London, on February 17, Frederick Stewart and Leslie Jackson, of no fixed abode, were each sentenced to three months' hard labour for breaking into the warehouse of Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, La Belle Sauvage Yard, E.C., and into other premises, stealing, and being in possession of implements with intent to commit a felony.—At Richmond, Yorkshire, on February 18, Robert Popperwell, a soldier, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for breaking a window at the premises of Mr. F. W. Pybus, chemist and druggist.

PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT.—A meeting of creditors of G. J. Johnson, trading as Johnson's Cash Pharmacy, Romford Road, London, E.12, was held recently at the offices of Francis Nicholls, White & Co., Old Jewry, E.C., when a statement of affairs showed liabilities £368 3s., all due to unsecured trade creditors. The assets were estimated at £516 19s. 9d. (net, £505 16s. 9d.). It was added that the debtor commenced business about fourteen months ago with a capital of £150. Most of that capital, however, was expended in fitting up the shop and stocking it. The present position was attributed almost entirely to overstocking. It was decided that the estate should be dealt with under a deed of assignment in favour of Mr. White as trustee, together with a committee of inspection. The following are among the creditors:—Potter & Clarke, Ltd., £28; Pharmacists' Mutual Co., £10; J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., £17; Veno Drug Co., Ltd., £16.

College Notes

STUDENTS' SOCIAL AND DANCE

The South of England College of Pharmacy held a social and dance on February 24 at the Avondale Hall, London, S.W., students and their friends numbering about 150. Dancing was carried on from 7.30 till midnight, relieved by songs by the male Welsh Choir of the College and a sketch written by Mr. Beaven, one of the masters of the College. A pleasant feature of the evening was a presentation by the students to Mr. Lucas of a valuable motor luncheon outfit carrier and a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Lucas. Miss Powell made the presentation and Mr. Lucas suitably responded.

FRENCH PEPPERMINT OIL.—According to a report from the American Consul at Nice, the exports of peppermint oil from the Alpes Maritimes department to the United States during 1925 amounted to 18,000 lb. It is estimated that the yield per hectare (about two and a-half acres) is from 8,000 to 10,000 kilos of the fresh herb, the yield of essential oil being about one-third of one per cent.

Scottish News

Brevities

It is proposed to hold a shopping carnival at Hamilton from March 27 to April 3.

The contract for the supply of medicines and disinfectants to Helensburgh Fever Hospital has been placed with Mr. W. Taylor, chemist and druggist.

Mr. H. Baxter, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. W. L. Love, chemist and druggist, Falkland, of which he has been manager during the latter's illness.

The annual tournament for the Scottish Chemists' Golf Trophy will be held at Gleneagles on May 12. All communications regarding the competition should be addressed to Mr. D. Mackenzie, 554 Dumbarton Road, Partick, Glasgow, who is acting as secretary this year.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Mr. Horatio Todd, President of the Pharmaceutical Council of Northern Ireland, accompanied by Mr. W. J. Hardy, a member of the Council, and Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick, secretary, left Belfast on February 20, to attend the Conference on the revision of the British Pharmacopœia. They have gone on the invitation of the General Medical Council as the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, and during their stay they will also familiarise themselves with the working of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland is now in occupancy of its new offices at 29 Wellington Place, Belfast, in a substantial block of buildings convenient to the centre of the city. The rooms have been suitably furnished, and although on the small side for the holding of meetings, are very comfortable. They are intended only as temporary headquarters, but if the Society remains in occupation for a longer period than one year the arrangements provide for tenancy for five years. The question of buying a house as headquarters is still under consideration, but until it is definitely known whether or not the Society's examinations will have to be conducted in their own headquarters, or in the Municipal College of Technology, which has been offered, or in the Queen's University, no decision has been come to on the question of purchase. The decision on the question of examinations will be forthcoming within the next two or three months, and after that the question of a permanent home for the Society will be settled. Professor Small, Queen's University, and Professor Wren, of the Municipal College of Technology, have drawn up an elaborate series of regulations for examinations with the various curricula, and this is at present under discussion by the Education Committee. It is hoped that it will be possible to have the first examinations in June or July.

Brevities

The Dangerous Drugs Acts have been adopted by the Free State Government, under the Adoption of Enactments Act, 1922.

In Bailieborough District Court, co. Cavan, on February 20, before District Justice J. Hannan, Samuel Jones, R.D., Bailieborough, was prosecuted for having sold methylated spirit to Patrick Hegarty, of no fixed residence. Sergt. Egan deposed that Jones made a statement that the man entered the shop and asked for 4 oz. of methylated spirit for a rub for his legs, and gave his address as John Connolly, Killeevan, Clones. Defendant deposed that he knew Hegarty for fifteen years. He always gave him the name of John Connolly. He came frequently to his shop and purchased methylated spirit as a liniment for his leg. Defendant did not believe that the man drank it. Superintendent McDonagh said the defendant had been fined £15 about twelve months ago for having sold methylated spirit without entering same on the book. Mr. Vance said the fine on appeal was reduced to £10. The justice imposed a fine of £40. An appeal has been lodged against the conviction.

Colonial and Foreign News

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Kiliei Konishi, drug and chemical importer and exporter, Osaka, Japan, has sold his business to Konishiki Shoten, Ltd., of which he is President. The purpose of the new company is to handle the growing business more efficiently, and to further enlarge activities.

BAKU MEDICINAL PLANTS.—The agricultural department of the Baku Soviet has decided to initiate the cultivation on an extensive scale of many medicinal plants which have at present to be imported from abroad. Special efforts are to be made to cultivate saffron, of which large amounts are imported from Persia.

SEIZURE OF MORPHINE.—Among the manifested cargo of the s.s. "Amazon Maru," which sailed from Antwerp on May 31, 1925, to Singapore, was 26 barrels declared to be carbolic acid crystals, but two of the barrels contained a large quantity of morphine. The cargo was put on board in the ordinary way and consigned from Antwerp to Dalny "to order," which meant that the consignee was unknown. The morphine was ingeniously packed in two of the barrels, the discovery being made by the Customs on information received from London.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES COMMITTEE.—The Minister of Labour and Hygiene has nominated as members of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Specialities, MM. Homcade, director of the excise; Roux, director of the anti-adulteration service; Barthet and Feuilloux, representing the General Association of French Pharmacists; Fanel and Lepinçe (Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association); Lafay, ex-president of the Paris Society of Pharmacy; Garnal (Provincial Pharmacy Association); Trochon, of the Conseil d'Etat; de Mouy and Haye, of the Ministry of Hygiene.

MONUMENT TO FALLEN PHARMACISTS.—The monument to French pharmacists who were victims of the late war was unveiled by M. Painlévé, Minister of War, at the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy on February 21. The Dean and Professors of the Faculty, in their official robes, the Minister of Hygiene, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, the Rector of the University of Paris, various other officials, and a number of pharmacists assembled in the great hall of the Faculty for the ceremony. The President of the Republic was represented by Colonel Derendinger. After a minute of solemn silence, speeches were made by the President and secretary of the Monument Committee, by MM. Radais, Barthet, Langrand and Jouve, on behalf of French pharmacy; by M. Haazen, who headed the Belgian delegation present, and by M. Painlévé. The minister made a graceful and fitting allusion to the services rendered by scientists at the Faculty of Pharmacy in organising the reply to the German gas attacks.

SINGAPORE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—The new home of the King Edward VII College of Medicine at Singapore, which was formally opened this month, is (says the "Straits Times") incomparably the finest Government building in the Colony. The history of the College commences in 1905, but it can trace its ancestry thirteen years further back, when a course was started for assistant surgeons at Singapore, but was abandoned owing to the scarcity of applicants. In 1905, however, a group of enlightened Chinese, prominent amongst whom was the late Mr. Tan Jiaik Kim, presented a petition to the Governor asking for the establishment of a medical school. The Government's previous experience might have turned them against the scheme, but the Chinese proved their sincerity by raising a fund of over \$80,000, and Government then definitely decided in favour of a school, converting for its use the buildings at Sepoy Lines formerly used as a female lunatic asylum, and building a lecture-room and also a laboratory for the use of chemical and pharmacy students. The school was opened by Sir John Anderson in September, 1905, and five years later the first group of licentiates received their diplomas. The institution was known until recently as the King Edward VII Medical School, but with its acquisition of a dignified and worthy home it has adopted the present title of the College of Medicine. An important event in the history of the College was the recognition of its diploma in 1916 by the General Medical Council.

Legal Reports

Sale of Medicated Wine.—At Brighton, on February 23, Mr. Herbert James Sharp (Sharp's Drug Stores), Edward Street, was summoned for having sold Winearnis with Quinine without holding a wine licence. A constable said that when he went to the shop for ordinary Wincarnis he was referred to a wine merchant, but the Wincarnis with Quinine was sold to him. It bore a six-penny medicine stamp. Dr. S. A. Woodhead, public analyst, said that the preparation contained 27.99 per cent. of proof spirit, and its quinine content was 1.2 gr. per fl. oz. Mr. Sharp said he had sold the preparation under his patent-medicine licence for many years, and his solicitor contended that the preparation was a medicine on which Excise duty had been paid, and was exempt from the Licensing Acts. A fine of 20s., with costs, was imposed. It was intimated that there would be an appeal.

Insurance Committee's Test.—At Birmingham Police Court, on February 18, Mr. Walter Carey Scott, chemist and druggist, Wheeler Street, Lozells, was charged with attempting to obtain by false pretences the sum of 6d. from the Birmingham Insurance Committee, with intent to defraud, and also with attempting to obtain a penny from the same body by false pretences. Mr. Williams, for the prosecution, said that the prosecutor in this case, the clerk to the Birmingham Insurance Committee, grew suspicious with regard to certain prescriptions dispensed by Mr. Scott. He consulted Dr. J. H. Wilson, Gerrard Street, Lozells, and four prescriptions in various names were written by the doctor, and sent to the defendant. The doctor kept duplicates. After the prescriptions were made up they were examined, and it was found that a bottle of liniment contained only one ounce, whereas two ounces was charged for. In the case of another prescription, twelve tablets were supplied, and at the end of the month the chemist claimed for sixteen. "I have here a bundle of prescriptions made by Dr. Wilson during the year, and he is prepared to swear that out of this bundle 178 prescriptions have been added to," said Mr. Williams. Mr. Finmore, defending, said during the last three years Mr. Scott had been suffering from a very serious complaint, which had impaired his health. It was impossible to contest that he had during the past year slightly altered the figures on prescriptions on a number of occasions. The defendant had resigned from the panel list of his own accord, and, as this means a sacrifice of about a third of his income, he (counsel) pleaded for leniency, especially in view of Mr. Scott's illness, and the fact that he had had considerable family trouble. The stipendiary imposed a fine of £10 in one case, £5 in the other, and ordered the defendant to pay £5 5s. costs, remarking that he was guilty of a very serious offence.

Price of Oxygen Disputed.—In Marylebone County Court, London, on February 22, Mr. William Crockart Bell, chemist and druggist, 223 Finchley Road, N.W., sued Mr. D. Spiro, 41 Aberdeen Gardens, West Hampstead, to recover the sum of £13 0s. 6d. for goods sold and delivered. The defence was that the charges were excessive, and defendant had paid £8 10s. into court. It appeared that the defendant had ordered oxygen from the plaintiff, who charged 10s. for 20 feet and £1 for 40 feet. Mr. Bernard Wilkinson, Ph.C., South Kensington, gave evidence that these charges were fair. He had supplied goods at that price. In reply to the judge, Mr. Wilkinson said that 20 feet cost 6s., but 40 feet did not cost twice as much. The witness added that some people complained when he reduced the charge for 40 feet. His Honour: What sort of people are they? Witness: It gives them too much trouble; they cannot follow it, and they commence to argue. His Honour: If they commence to argue, I think I should leave them alone. Witness: I do not argue with them. The defendant, giving evidence, said he had to obtain oxygen when his wife was ill, and he asked the plaintiff to supply him. The price was discussed a good many days afterwards, and when the plaintiff told him the price he (defendant) replied: "It is ridiculous." His wife ascer-

tained the prices from another firm in Finchley Road. An assistant in the plaintiff's shop gave evidence as to hearing plaintiff and defendant discussing the prices in the shop; when told the price, the defendant said he did not care what the price was so long as he got well supplied. The plaintiff, recalled, denied that the defendant said "it is ridiculous" when told the price. Judge Scully said that upon the evidence he gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

A Forged Prescription for Morphine Sulphate.—At Cheltenham Police Court, on February 15, Mr. Henry Burton Clark, chemist and druggist, Promenade Villas, was summoned for having supplied "dangerous" drugs to an unauthorised person on October 1, 1925. Mr. P. Haddock, who appeared for the defendant, pleaded "Guilty." It was stated for the prosecution that on January 13 last Inspector Clifford called at Mr. Clark's shop and was shown the prescription produced. It was made out to a nurse, and was for "one tube only, not to be repeated," of "morphine sulphate, gr. 4." He explained that there would be 20 tablets in the tube. The prescription purported to be signed by Dr. James Stanley Johnson, M.B., F.R.C.S., 245 Knightsbridge, S.W.7. Being suspicious of the genuineness of the document, Inspector Clifford took possession of it and Scotland Yard was communicated with, the result of their inquiries being the discovery that the prescription was a forgery. Inspector Clifford, in the witness-box, corroborated the opening statement. Cross-examined: Since the Act has been in force the defendant has kept proper records and made proper entries in his books. In connection with this case there was no concealment. You don't suggest the defendant had any improper motive in supplying the drug?—No. He was deceived by the forgery?—Yes. You agree that he genuinely believed this was a proper prescription?—Yes. And that he supplied the drug without any expectation of making an excessive profit?—Yes. Mr. Haddock remarked that there was no doubt the defendant had been guilty of a breach of the Regulation, but he submitted it was done by inadvertence. It did seem to him (Mr. Haddock) a most extraordinary thing that the authorities had not prescribed an official form for the supplying of these drugs. Mr. Clark told him that more than half of the prescriptions were made out by doctors on bits of paper, which did not even contain an address. If there had been an official form in use by doctors when ordering drugs it would have been impossible for the forgery in this case to have been carried through unless somebody had stolen one of the forms. The defendant had most carefully conformed to the Regulations in making the proper entries and in other respects. The woman who brought the prescription told a very convincing story, and defendant was influenced by the fact that she was a nurse. As he read the Regulations, Mr. Clark considered he was entitled to supply the drug if he had "no reason to suppose it was not genuine," and after questioning the nurse and satisfying himself that the story was a reasonable one, he did so supply her. Mr. Haddock pointed out that this was the only kind of ease in which the person deceived by a forgery had to suffer by being taken in by the forgery. Defendant, he added, had carried on business in the town for thirty years without any charge of any kind being brought against him, and he appealed to the Bench not to record a conviction against a tradesman with an honourable record. The Bench having conferred in private, the chairman said they had come to the conclusion that this was a case of inadvertence, and therefore they had decided to dismiss it on payment of the costs.

Business Changes

MR. W. DUNCAN WRIGHT, chemist and druggist, has opened The Tower Pharmacy, 49 and 51 Carter's Green, West Bromwich.

MR. T. H. A. KNIGHT, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Tanner & Co., chemists (Mr. F. Goldby, Ph.C.), The High Cross Pharmacy, 350 High Road, Tottenham, London, N.17, and will carry it on under the same title.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

W. G. COLLINS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of drug stores proprietors, druggists, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are: W. G. Collins and Mrs. Ethel Collins. R.O.: 331 Haydons Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.

A. CHARLES KING, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a dealer in surgical instruments and dental and anæsthetic apparatus and requisites, now carried on by A. C. King at 63 Ronalds Road, London, as "A. Charles King." The directors are: A. C. King and R. H. Mayo. R.O.: 34 Devonshire Street, Marylebone, London, W.1.

ATTWOOD BROTHERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, stationers, proprietors of drug stores, patent medicine proprietors and vendors, wine and spirit merchants, opticians, dealers in fancy goods, photographic materials and wireless apparatus, etc. The directors are: W. A. C. Attwood, E. J. H. Attwood, and D. Livingstone. R.O.: 130 Chatsworth Road, Clapton, London, E.5.

KEN DACE Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £144. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of galvanic socks, now carried on by H. Stone, J. T. Steele, and E. J. W. Folliot at Bournemouth, Hants. together with the benefit of the registered trade-mark No. 461,312, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of surgical appliances and patent medicines, etc. The directors are: E. J. W. Folliot and J. T. Steele.

H. RANDALL LLOYD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, pill manufacturers, herbalists, chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, vendors of drugs and patent medicines; to employ qualified persons to act in the company's behalf as pharmaceutical, dispensing and analytical chemists and as opticians or otherwise, etc. The directors are: H. R. Lloyd, D. Lloyd, and G. S. Higgins. Solicitors: E. P. Jones-Lloyd & Co., 47 Holton Road, Barry Dock.

CASSELL, ANDREWS & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in anatomical, orthopædic and surgical india-rubber goods and surgical dressings and appliances of all kinds, waterproof bedsheeting and jaconets, hot-water beds, bottles, pillows, cushions, waterproof piece goods, hospital enamelware and earthenware and glassware, bootmakers, stay and corset makers, artificial eye and limb makers, etc. The directors are: M. C. Cassell and H. J. Andrews. Solicitor: W. Proctor, 36 Brazennose Street, Manchester.

BLOOMS (1926), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. Objects: To acquire the business recently carried on by Blooms, Ltd., at 49 King Street, Hammersmith, and elsewhere, and all or any of the assets of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, with a view thereto to enter into an agreement with Richard T. Sobey, and to carry on the business of opticians, spectacle makers, chemists, wholesale druggists, jewellers, dealers in fancy goods, and cinematographic, mathematical, astronomical, nautical, surgical, electrical, telegraphic, radiographic, telephonic and scientific apparatus and chemical and other products, etc. Solicitors: Peter Thomas & Clark, 1 Bush Lane, London, E.C.4.

PYROPHOSPHATE AND CREAM POWDER COMPANY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aerating powders and other aerating materials for use in the manufacture of baking powder and powders, creams, compounds, substances and materials of all kinds used in the preparation and preservation of prepared foods, patent medicines and proprietary articles, chemicals and chemical substances, preserves, prepared and concentrated foods, etc. The directors are: Hans Becker, Mainz, Raimundstrasse No. 9, and Joseph Berglar, 209 Camberwell Grove, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.

UNITED ALKALI Co., LTD.—A final dividend of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent., is proposed. £100,000 is to be carried forward. For the year 1924 the final payment was 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. on the ordinary capital of £900,000, while £150,000 was transferred to reserve, making that fund £1,000,000, and £100,392 carried forward.

COMPANIES WHICH MAY BE WOUND UP.—The under-mentioned companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the companies dissolved three months after February 19: Booth Griffin Photographic Service, Ltd.; Fertiliser and Produce Co., Ltd.; Lancashire Soap and Chemical Co., Ltd.; Seven Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Shepperleys Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.; White Hands Soap Co., Ltd.; A. O. Wilson's Pharmacy, Ltd.

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD.—The net profit for 1925 was £7,325, plus £2,215 brought in. The preference dividend for the year absorbs £7,500, leaving to be carried forward £2,040. The net profit was arrived at after writing off incidental expenses incurred with rebuilding, which expenses the directors decided not to capitalise. The rebuilding of the major portion of the company's property, known as "Bevis Marks House," has been completed, and the directors have pleasure in stating that the letting of the offices to substantial tenants is highly satisfactory; the benefit to accrue from such lettings should be reflected in the present year's accounts. The directors report with much regret the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. L. A. Cohen, which took place in March last.

MAYNARD & Co., LTD., chemists and druggists, Singapore.—The report for the twelve months ended October 31, 1925, shows a profit of \$1,319.62. After deducting directors' fees, writing off \$554.91 for bad debts and making due provision for depreciation, the net loss for the year is \$2,059.70 subject to directors' fees. This added to the debit balance brought forward from the previous year (\$3,550.97) makes a total debit in the profit and loss account of \$5,620.67. The directors have transferred \$12,500 from reserve account to the credit of profit and loss account, making a credit balance on that account of \$6,879.33, and propose paying a dividend of 5 per cent. to the shareholders, which will absorb \$4,974.50, leaving a balance of \$1,904.83 to be carried forward. The annual meeting was held on January 27, when the chairman (Hon. J. Mitchell) said that although it is to be regretted that the past year again shows a loss, the directors were confident that the lean years are finished with, and that Maynards could look forward to prosperous times. The report and accounts were adopted.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD.—The annual general meeting was held on February 18 at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., the Earl of Chichester (chairman) presiding. In the course of his speech in moving the adoption of the report (C. & D., February 13, p. 221) the chairman referred to food preservatives and the new regulations which after the end of this year prohibited the use of boric acid and borax as a preservative in certain food substances. Since last year (he said) further competent medical evidence had become available in addition to that which was previously on record, emphasising that boron preservatives were not harmful, and there had been also a large accumulation of evidence that the proposed regulations would lead to great loss and difficulties in the distribution of perishable food products, including those from our Colonies, with a consequent very probable increase in the cost of such food products to the consumer and the danger of their consumption in a condition harmful to health. The board was of opinion that the regulations had been framed upon purely negative and inconclusive evidence, and that an unbiased and thoroughly scientific investigation would establish up to the hilt their claim that boron preservatives were harmless used in the small proportions that were necessary, and that they enabled the producer of perishable food products to place them in the hands of the consumer in a wholesome state and fit for consumption, which could not in a great number of cases be effected without the reasonable use of a boron preservative. The report and accounts were adopted.

Morphine and Heroin Addiction

THE report of the Departmental Committee on Morphine and Heroin Addiction, which was originally appointed in 1924, has been published this week. The Committee consisted of nine medical men, the terms of reference being:

To consider and advise as to the circumstances, if any, in which the supply of morphine and heroin (including preparations containing morphine and heroin) to persons suffering from addiction to those drugs may be regarded as medically advisable, and as to the precautions which it is desirable that medical practitioners administering or prescribing morphine or heroin should adopt for the avoidance of abuse, and to suggest any administrative measures that seem expedient for securing observance of such precautions. Also to consider and advise whether it is expedient that any or all preparations which contain morphine or heroin of a percentage lower than that specified in the Dangerous Drugs Acts should be brought within the provisions of the Acts and Regulations and, if so, under what conditions.

There were twenty-five meetings, at seventeen of which oral evidence was taken. The witnesses included Messrs. C. A. Hill, F. W. Gamble, T. E. Lescher, and H. Wippell Gadd, representing the Drug Club; Messrs. J. Rutherford Hill, F. Pilkington Sargeant, and Sir William Glyn-Jones, representing the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. A. R. Melhuish, representing the Retail Pharmacists' Union. The other witnesses were medical men and civil servants.

The report is divided into sections dealing with (1) preliminary observations; (2) medical aspects of the addiction problem; (3) circumstances in which it may be medically advisable to administer morphine or heroin to persons known to be suffering from addiction to these drugs; (4) precautions to be observed in the administration of morphine or heroin; (5) administrative measures; (6) preparations at present excluded from the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

The last-named section, most of which we reprint, deals chiefly with the

Sale of Chlorodyne

91. With reference to preparations of morphine we have taken evidence not only from many of the medical witnesses who have appeared before us, but also from representatives of wholesale and retail chemists, from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and from the Society of Apothecaries.

92. This evidence points in our view emphatically to the conclusion that there is very little, if any, abuse of preparations of this kind other than chlorodyne. Our further observations in this Section relate, therefore, to this substance.

93. "Chlorodyne," as is well known, is the trade name originally given to a preparation introduced by Dr. J. Collis Browne. Since the proprietary rights expired, several preparations are now sold under the name. Most of these contain morphine in various strengths, and the morphine content of particular preparations appears to vary from time to time. Most of them now contain morphine in a strength under 0.2 per cent., and, therefore, are exempt from the restrictions of the Dangerous Drugs Acts, although in most cases they approach very closely to the limit. Thus they can be, and are, sold freely in chemists' and other shops.

94. The evidence appears to show that the quantity of these preparations sold to the public since the passing of the Dangerous Drugs Acts has not increased and is, in fact, tending to decrease.

95. Certain medical witnesses considered that there was some possibility of abuse of chlorodyne and some stated that they had met with cases of drug addiction which, in their opinion, were due to the consumption of one or other of the preparations of chlorodyne.

96. A number of the medical witnesses on the other hand took the view that chlorodyne was a valuable domestic remedy, and widely used in cases of minor complaints, and that, while there might be isolated instances of abuse, it did not, except perhaps in rare instances, result in the formation of a drug habit.

97. It was further suggested by some witnesses that, as the amount of morphine contained in the preparation is so small, the amount of chlorodyne which it would be necessary to consume in order to satisfy a craving for drugs would be large, and that it would be an expensive and, indeed, an inconvenient method of gratifying addiction.

98. The fact, however, cannot be ignored that, though the cases be few, chlorodyne is used as a drug of addiction, possibly as a result of the ease with which it can be obtained, and the difficulty of obtaining morphine. The tendency, moreover, so to use it may increase, as the difficulties of obtaining morphine in other forms increase through the administration of the Dangerous Drugs Acts. We think, therefore, that there is a case for considering whether in some way the abuse of this particular substance can be checked, though not necessarily by the adoption of the measure specified in our supplementary reference.

99. It was represented to us that the Labelling of Poisons Order, which comes into force in January 1926, would require the morphine content of the preparation to be clearly stated on each bottle, with the result that the public and medical practitioners would be better informed than is at present possible as to the exact composition of the preparation which is being taken or prescribed. It was not, however, clear to us that the operation of this Order would deter such persons as at present use chlorodyne for purposes of addiction from continuing to use it.

100. It was urged by some witnesses that if any restrictions on the sale of chlorodyne are found necessary they should take the form of requiring a definite standard of morphine content to be established, and that the standard should be such as to bring the preparation automatically within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Acts. This proposal would have the effect of rendering chlorodyne of that strength unobtainable by the public except on a doctor's prescription, and of preventing the sale of similar preparations of lower strength under the name of chlorodyne.

101. An alternative that seems to us well worth consideration is that of fixing a standard of morphine content of preparations sold under the name of chlorodyne which should be well below the limit of the Dangerous Drugs Acts, say, 0.1 per cent. This would make the risk of use of such preparations for addiction purposes negligible, and would not interfere with the free sale of the substance as a domestic remedy. It would contain sufficient morphine for the purposes for which it can safely be so used, and where more morphine was necessary it would be obtained under medical advice.

102. Another way of achieving the same result would obviously be to fix the limit under the Dangerous Drugs Acts at 0.1 per cent, instead of 0.2 per cent., as at present. There is no evidence, however, of the use for addiction purposes of any preparation, other than chlorodyne, in the zone of strength between 0.1 per cent. and 0.2 per cent. This may be because chlorodyne is so widely known and relatively pleasant to take.

The trend of the rest of the report can be gathered from the following:—

Conclusions and Recommendations

MEDICAL QUESTIONS

(1) *Prevalence of Addiction.*—Addiction to morphine or heroin is rare in this country and has diminished in recent years. Cases are proportionately more frequent in the great urban centres, among persons who have to handle these drugs for professional or business reasons, and among persons specially liable to nervous and mental strain. Addiction is more readily produced by the use of heroin than by the use of morphine, and addiction to heroin is more difficult to cure.

(2) Facility of access is an important factor in the production of addiction, and the recent diminution in the number of addicts to both these drugs is largely attributable to the restrictions imposed by the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

(3) *Nature and Causation of Addiction.*—With few exceptions addiction to morphine and heroin should be regarded as a manifestation of a morbid state, and not as a mere form of vicious indulgence.

(4) The immediate cause of addiction is the use of the drug for a period sufficient to produce the constitutional condition manifested by "craving," and the occurrence of withdrawal symptoms when the drug is discontinued. Addiction is more readily induced in some persons than in others, the most important predisposing cause being an inherent mental or nervous instability. There is evidence, however, that addiction may be induced by injudicious use of the drug in a person apparently free from any manifestation of nervous or mental instability, and, conversely, that due care in administration may avert this result even in the unstable. Other predisposing causes are chronic pain or distress, insomnia, overwork and anxiety.

(5) In a considerable proportion of cases the circumstance which has immediately led to addiction has been the previous use of the drug in medical treatment. Other circumstances noted have been self-treatment for the relief of pain, etc., recourse to drugs in emotional distress, influence of other

addicts, and indulgence for the sake of curiosity or the experience of pleasurable sensations. Cases of addiction originating in use of the drugs otherwise than under medical orders must be expected in future to be less frequent than in the past.

(6) *Treatment and Aftercare.*—While the most eminent authorities differ as to the relative value of (a) abrupt or rapid withdrawal of the drug and (b) gradual withdrawal in the cure of addiction, the following conclusions may fairly be drawn from the evidence:—

(a) Abrupt or rapid withdrawal cannot be carried out safely except under conditions which afford complete control of the patient's access to the drugs, and close and continuous observation of the effects of the treatment, such as are usually to be found only in special institutions or nursing homes.

(b) Gradual withdrawal will, therefore, with rare exceptions be the only practicable method under the ordinary conditions of private practice, and the only one applicable to patients who cannot afford or are, for other reasons, unwilling to enter institutions or nursing homes.

(c) Abrupt withdrawal may be advisable for young otherwise healthy adults in whom the addiction is of recent date and so far has entailed moderate doses only; in other cases gradual withdrawal is on the whole to be preferred even under institutional conditions.

(d) Abrupt withdrawal is specially dangerous in old or seriously debilitated persons, patients with well-marked organic disease, and those taking exceptionally large doses.

(e) Institutional treatment, while with rare exceptions indispensable for the abrupt method, also affords the best hope of cure by the gradual method, and patients should always, if possible, be induced to undergo treatment in an institution or nursing home.

(f) Succession enabling any patient, by either method, to become (for the time being) independent of the drug must be regarded as the completion of the first stage of treatment only. For permanent cure a prolonged period of aftercare is necessary, in order to educate the patient's will-power and to change his mental outlook. For this part of the treatment information should be obtained by a close investigation, during the first stage, of the conditions which brought about the addiction, and if a factor, such as pain or insomnia, contributed to the causation, every effort must be made to remove or cure this before the patient is released from observation. Attention must also be paid to the possibility of improvement in the patient's social conditions.

(7) *Prognosis.*—Estimates of the proportion of complete cures of cases treated vary from 15 or 20 per cent., to 60 or 70 per cent., the highest percentages being claimed by practitioners adopting the abrupt method, who had carried out the treatment in institutions or nursing homes.

CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH MORPHINE OR HEROIN MAY LEGITIMATELY BE ADMINISTERED TO ADDICTS

(8) There are two groups of persons suffering from addiction to whom administration of morphine or heroin may be regarded as legitimate medical treatment, namely:—

(a) Those who are undergoing treatment for cure of the addiction by the gradual withdrawal method;

(b) Persons for whom, after every effort has been made for the cure of the addiction, the drug cannot be completely withdrawn, either because:—(i) Complete withdrawal produces serious symptoms which cannot be satisfactorily treated under the ordinary conditions of private practice; or (ii) The patient, while capable of leading a useful and fairly normal life so long as he takes a certain non-progressive quantity, usually small, of the drug of addiction, ceases to be able to do so when the regular allowance is withdrawn.

PRECAUTIONS REQUISITE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DRUGS TO ADDICTS

(9) Under treatment by the gradual withdrawal method the addict should, if possible, be induced to enter a suitable institution or nursing home. If this is not feasible, the practitioner must attempt to cure the condition by a steady judicious reduction of the dose, with a view to ultimate complete withdrawal. The patient should be kept under close observation by the practitioner, should be in the care of a capable and efficient nurse, and under sufficient control to preclude any possibility of obtaining supplies of the drug other than those medically ordered.

(10) If the practitioner finds that he is losing the requisite control, or the course of the case indicates a probability that complete cure cannot be effected, he will be well advised to obtain a second opinion before assuming the responsibility of indefinitely prolonged administration.

(11) Where indefinitely prolonged administration appears to be needed, the main object must be to keep the supply of the drug within the limits of what is necessary.

(12) The practitioner should be satisfied as to urgency before ordering or supplying morphine or heroin to a patient concerning whom he has no previous knowledge, and careful inquiries should be made from the patient, at the beginning, as to previous or concurrent sources of supply. The minimum dose necessary should be administered and (unless organic disease is present) repetition withheld until the practitioner has obtained from the previous medical attendant details as to the nature of the case.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE USE OF THE DRUGS IN ORDINARY MEDICAL TREATMENT

(13) We recommend that the following precautions should be taken in the use of morphine and heroin in ordinary medical practice:—

(a) Regard should be had at all stages of the case to the possibility of substituting for morphine or heroin, either temporarily or permanently, drugs which do not involve the risk of the development of addiction.

(b) If the use of morphine or heroin is essential, care should be taken not to give larger or more frequent doses than are strictly requisite to achieve the object in view.

(c) Cases requiring the daily administration of morphine or heroin should be seen as often as the doctor feels to be necessary, and the amount ordered or supplied should not exceed that required until the patient is seen again.

(d) Discretion to nurses as to administration of the drugs should be strictly limited by prescription, and any change made in the treatment should be stated in writing.

(e) The patient should not be informed either of the name or dose of the drug administered. Whenever other methods of administration will produce the desired effect, hypodermic injections should be avoided.

(f) In no circumstances should the patient be allowed to administer the drug to himself hypodermically.

(g) The use of the drug should be discontinued immediately it is no longer needed.

(h) If a craving has unfortunately resulted from use of the drugs, close supervision and appropriate treatment should be maintained until the medical attendant is satisfied that the patient has been rendered independent of the drug.

(14) Valuable results might accrue from the judicious instruction of medical students in the precautions necessary to avoid the production of addiction to morphine and certain other drugs. Medical men already in practice should welcome the issue of some authoritative Memorandum affording guidance upon this difficult and important subject, and we therefore recommend that such a Memorandum be issued.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

(15) *Withdrawal of Authorisation to Possess and Supply.*—The present position under which a doctor's authorisation to possess and supply the drugs can only be withdrawn after a conviction under the Dangerous Drugs Acts is not satisfactory, either administratively or from the point of view of the medical profession.

We recommend that the Home Secretary should have power to withdraw the authorisation without conviction in the Courts, if so advised by a suitably constituted Medical Tribunal.

We recommend that Tribunals should be constituted whose function it would be to consider whether or not there were sufficient medical grounds for the administration of the drugs by the doctor concerned either to a patient or to himself, and that they should advise the Home Secretary whether the doctor's right to be in possession, to administer, and to supply the drugs should be withdrawn.

We recommend that there should be separate Tribunals for:—(i) England and Wales; (ii) Scotland; and that they should be composed of one member nominated by the General Medical Council, one by the appropriate College of Physicians, and one by the British Medical Association, with a legal assessor.

(16) *Control of Prescribing.*—Any doubt there may be as to the power of the Home Secretary under the present Regulations to control the prescribing of Dangerous Drugs should be removed by a suitable amendment to the Regulations, and we recommend accordingly.

The Home Secretary should also have power, after the conviction of a doctor in the Courts for an offence under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, or on the advice of a Medical Tribunal, to withdraw the practitioner's authorisation to prescribe Dangerous Drugs, and we recommend that this amendment to the Regulations be also made.

(17) *Obtaining of Second Opinions.*—In the interests of patients and of practitioners themselves, it is desirable that the practice should be generally followed of obtaining second opinions before undertaking the responsibility of continuing to administer drugs in cases in which there is no medical reason for doing so, other than treatment of the addiction. This applies also to the group of cases in which the patient

needs indefinite administration of the drug for the purpose of enabling him to lead a normal and useful life. (See para. 47 (b).) The Regulations should not, however, require a practitioner to obtain a second opinion, but it should be regarded as a professional obligation, such as is already generally recognised in respect of the decision to carry out certain other forms of treatment.

(18) *Record of Purchases by Non-dispensing Doctors.*—Doctors who do not dispense should be required to keep a simple record of their purchases of Dangerous Drugs, and this could most easily be done if the invoices of purchases were pasted in a book. We recommend that the Regulations be amended accordingly.

PREPARATIONS AT PRESENT EXCLUDED FROM THE SCOPE OF THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACTS

(19) There is little, if any, abuse or danger of addiction arising from any preparations at present excluded from the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Acts, with the possible exception of chlorodyne. As regards this preparation there was considerable difference of opinion, but the evidence appears to show that the free sale of the preparation as a common domestic remedy has given, and does give, rise to certain risks of addiction.

(20) There is no present need, for the prevention of addiction, to lower the limit of morphine content now fixed by the Dangerous Drugs Acts. The position as regards chlorodyne would be met if it could be secured in some way that no preparation should be sold under the name of "Chlorodyne" which contained more than 0.1 per cent. of morphine.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland

MR. FRED STOREY (President) occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, held on February 16, in the headquarters of the Society, 11 Waring Street, Belfast. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. Joseph Moffet (secretary) read the annual report, and Mr. S. Gibson, J.P., read the financial statement, which showed a substantial balance in hand. The President, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said: It is very pleasant to see that the membership is increasing, and to know that our members from the Free State are still supporting us. Our Society is an all-Ireland Society, and I hope will always continue so. Another point I want to impress upon you. You will see that we got some alterations made in the 1908 Act, commonly called the Agricultural Poisons Act. All applications for licences under the Act, or for renewals, must be notified to the Registrar and the Council, and the Council have now power to oppose the granting of such, with the right of appeal to the Minister of Home Affairs. Now I want every druggist, especially in country towns, to have a stock of such articles as are stocked by the licensed traders, so that our hand will not be tied when we have to oppose a licence being granted. Thus that ideal which I set myself out to attain some years ago—the abolition of the registered druggist grade, and the unification of the trade—has now taken tangible form, at least in the Six Counties, and will, no doubt, follow in the rest of Ireland. I hope that all registered druggists will take advantage of the terms given them in this Act, and become pharmaceutical chemists, and the sooner this is done the better it will be for the whole trade. We have equipped our rooms and set up classes to help all our members and associates. I would also impress upon all our members the necessity of taking an interest in the new Pharmaceutical Society, and of becoming members of it. The report and statement of accounts were adopted. The President moved an alteration of the rules providing that after this date any chemist and druggist or registered druggist who became a pharmaceutical chemist should be eligible to remain a member of the Society. He believed that eventually most of the registered druggists would become pharmaceutical chemists, as they would see it was to their advantage to do so, but the Chemists' and Druggists' Society would be needed for a long time yet. Mr. R. A. Jamison seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Wilson. Mr. D. A. Taylor asked would it not be necessary to change the title of the

Society, but the President thought not. He would, however, make inquiries on the point. Mr. J. Guthrie thought there might ultimately be a united Society. The President said there was nothing to prevent a chemist and druggist who became a pharmaceutical chemist being a member of the North-Irish Pharmacists' Association. Mr. Taylor, Mr. S. McDowell, and Mr. R. Kells supported the resolution, and in the course of further discussion the President said that, under the Act, as the number of druggists grew less their representation on the Council would be diminished by the Minister of Home Affairs. Mr. Rankin suggested that all the rules should be overhauled during the coming year. The alteration in Rule 3 was carried unanimously, and the re-drafting of the rules generally was referred to the Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. S. Gibson, J.P., moving the re-election of Mr. Storey as President, said that that was the unanimous wish of the Committee. His work was not yet done; in fact, it had been even more arduous than ever of late. Mr. Storey had served them valiantly and well during the past six years, and they could not do better than ask him to take the reins of office and guide them safely and well for another year. Mr. Smith, as senior Vice-President, seconded the resolution. The resolution was put to the meeting and passed by acclamation. Mr. Storey having replied, the following were elected *Vice-Presidents*: Messrs. F. T. Smith, J.P., T. Sandford, J. E. O'Neill, J.P., W. E. Wilson, and J. F. Grimes, J.P. (Pomeroy). The reappointment of Mr. Moffet as hon. secretary was passed by acclamation, the President eulogising the work of Mr. Moffet during the year and expressing gratification at his recovery from illness. Mr. S. Gibson was unanimously re-elected *Treasurer*. The following *Committee* was elected: Messrs. C. B. Abernethy, J. D. Carse, T. J. Eglinton, W. J. Busby, W. T. Gordon, J. Guthrie, G. Haydock, R. A. Jamison, D. R. Honeyman, G. Johnson, R. Kells, J. Long, J. Macauley, W. Martin, S. Orr, S. Nevin, J. A. McRoberts, D. A. Taylor, A. W. Stevenson, W. J. McKee, and R. Hastings, J.P. (Newcastle). The last-named was also elected to the Committee, vice Mr. E. J. Roberts, whose name was added to the list of past-Presidents. On the motion of Mr. Jamison, seconded by Mr. Macauley, Messrs. E. J. Roberts and Wm. Martin were reappointed *Hon. Auditors*. Mr. Storey moved a vote of condolence with Mr. Roberts on the death of his brother, and this was passed by a standing vote.

HASLETT MEMORIAL MEDAL

The President announced that the Haslett Memorial Medal had been won by Miss Maud Stevenson, daughter of Mr. A. W. Stevenson, an esteemed member of their Committee. She had taken first place in the R.D. examination of those who had served apprenticeship with an R.D. out of a big crowd, securing high marks with excellent papers. The next after Miss Stevenson was a lady from Belfast, and out of the first five candidates only one served apprenticeship with a pharmaceutical chemist, the others having served theirs with registered druggists. Miss Stevenson was then called forward, congratulated by the President, and presented with the medal, Mr. Stevenson returning thanks on her behalf. In reply to questions, Mr. Storey said: With regard to the apprentices to druggists for the future, four years to a druggist would count as two years to a pharmaceutical chemist. Some of the present apprentices would come under Clause 3, Section 7, Part II of the Act, to be registered as registered druggists, and application to the Council should be made at once, as after some time in June 1927 this ceased to operate. As to the resolution limiting titles, he did not agree with rushing this through, and would have liked to have seen this gone into thoroughly by one of the committees. He believed the Act gave more power to the inspector. He did not agree with the statement made at the Council that it had been illegal for fifty years to use the title associate druggist. In the 1890 Act there was a clause stating that if an associate druggist used the title associate of the Pharmaceutical Society he was liable to have his name struck off the register of associate druggists.

Festivities

Buyers' Provident Society Dinner

A most enjoyable function took place at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, London, W., on February 20, when the Buyers' Provident and Benevolent Society held their annual dinner and dance. Mr. W. C. Dix (President) spoke of the work performed by the Society, and made a special appeal for the younger buyers to become members. Among those more intimately connected with pharmacy were: Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith (Apollinaris Co., Ltd.), Mr. E. P. Austen (London manager, Erasmic Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. D. Castle (Erasmic Co., Ltd.), Mr. F. C. Jones (toilet and brush department, Selfridge & Co., Ltd.).

Whist Drive at Walthamstow

THE Walthamstow Pharmaceutical Association held a successful and enjoyable whist drive at the house of the President (Mr. A. M. Brown) and Mrs. Brown on February 11. The prizes given by a number of wholesale houses were won by:—*Ladies*, Miss Mays, Miss Collett, Mrs. Tanner; *Gentlemen*, Mr. Down, Mr. A. M. Brown, Mr. MacRae. Mr. W. Mair won the prize for guessing the number of sweets in a bottle. The proceeds, which amounted to £18, were handed to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. G. F. Deeth acted as M.C., and Mr. Edmund Wilcocks proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Brown and those who had contributed to the success of the evening.

Chemists' Dinner at Wrexham

THE Wrexham and East Denbighshire Chemists' Association held a dinner at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham, on February 18, at which Mr. C. G. Caldecott presided. Sir Leonard Rowland proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," coupled with the name of Mr. John Keall (member of the Council), who briefly reviewed the points of current interest, including the Labelling of Poisons Order and the proposed Proprietary Medicines Bill. He appealed to his audience to support pharmacy from a professional and trading standpoint, the Benevolent Funds, and commented on the Society's position in regard to the revision of the Pharmacopœia. At the conclusion of the address Mr. J. B. Francis proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Blackburn Chemists' Social Evening

THE annual social gathering in connection with the Blackburn Chemists' Association was held at the Majestic Café on February 18. There was a large attendance, including: Mr. J. Isherwood (President), Mr. W. Holt (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Lightbown and Mr. S. H. Sidebotham (President and Vice-President of the North-East Lancashire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society), Councillor G. A. Critchley and Mr. Fred. Law (secretary). In the whist drive the prizes were won by:—*Ladies*: Mrs. Kendal, Miss Holden. *Gentlemen*: Mr. R. Mason, Mr. H. Flintoff. An interesting programme was provided by Mr. Harry Taylor (accompanist and entertainer), Mrs. J. Turnbull, Miss Florrie Ramsbottom (soprano), Mr. J. Hallows (baritone), and Mr. J. Millar (tenor).

Whist Drive at Reigate

THE annual whist drive of the Reigate and Redhill Pharmacists' Association was held at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate, on February 17, when a party of pharmacists and friends numbering 68 spent an enjoyable evening. The top scorers were:—*Ladies*: Mrs. Metcalf and Mrs. Brown. *Gentlemen*: Mr. Churches and Mr. Macrae. Other prize winners included:—*Ladies*: Mrs. Knight-mayes, Mrs. Halfacre, and Mrs. Hocken. *Gentlemen*: Messrs. Bush, Cornish, and Lambert Tanner. Mrs. Fowler presented the prizes, and the President (Mr. W. H. Fowler) brought the evening to a close with a short speech dealing with the social objects of the Association. The secretary (Mr. H. Hocken), who had acted as M.C., was thanked for his services. The Association are indebted to various wholesale firms who contributed prizes.

British Optical Association Dinner

THE annual dinner of the British Optical Association was held at the Prince's Restaurant, London, W.1, on February 22. In replying to the toast of "The Association," proposed by Mr. Roy Bird, M.P., Mr. W. B. Barker (President), who occupied the chair, said that claiming as they did that the modern optician was the lineal descendant of the specialised physicist, they could say that even at the present time the practical work was largely in their hands. Since the association was founded it had fulfilled its ideals. The association was committed to the support of the Bill before Parliament, and during the past year they had identified themselves with the struggles of opticians in other countries. Colonel Applin, M.P., in responding for the visitors, said he anticipated that the Bill would meet with far less opposition than any ordinary private Bill would do. (Cheers.) Mr. W. T. Kelly, M.P., who also responded, said he joined with his Parliamentary colleagues in favour of the Bill. Responses to the toast were also made by Professor Cheshire and Colonel A. Young.

Lombard Club Concert

THE annual concert promoted by the Lombard Social and Athletic Club, in connection with Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W., was held in the clubroom at the Bat-tersea works on February 17. Mr. A. E. Bagwell occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. W. G. Whiffen (President), T. J. Whiffen, S. W. Whiffen, G. G. Whiffen, and N. H. Whiffen (Vice-Presidents). An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was contributed by Miss Ada Vernon and Messrs. A. E. Macfarlane, Miss Marie Lawler, Reggie Browne, Billy Branch, G. H. Elsdon, Jimmy Green, D'Lonra, Lew Castle, and Hill. Mr. A. E. Macfarlane presided at the piano, and the duties of musical director were carried out by Mr. A. E. Bagwell. In the course of a few remarks to the company, the President (Mr. W. George Whiffen) referred in terms of appreciation to the record of one of the workmen, Mr. William Sexton, who that day had completed fifty-two years' service with the firm. Mr. Whiffen remarked that the combined total of his own and Mr. Sexton's period at the works reached 109 years. There was a large attendance of members of the staff and friends, who spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Eastbourne Chemists' Dinner

THE Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association held the annual dinner at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne, on February 10, at which Mr. H. C. Browne (President), in proposing the toast of the "Pharmaceutical Society," referred to his difficulty in obtaining really satisfactory assistants, and expressed the opinion that the examination in dispensing was inadequate. He suggested that one day be devoted to the subject, and before the certificate is granted it should be made certain that the man is really competent. Mr. Philip F. Rowsell (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), in response to the toast, dwelt upon the educational activities of the Society, and the increasing stringency of the examinations which, in his opinion, would raise the whole status of pharmacy. The new biological laboratories would have far-reaching effects and tend to uplift pharmacy. Mr. H. J. Pellow proposed kindred associations, and Mr. J. Plowright (President of the Hove and Brighton Association), in responding, spoke of the cordial relations between the Eastbourne, Brighton and Hove Associations. Mr. F. W. Burgess (President of the Federation of South-Eastern Pharmacists), in supporting the response emphasised the importance of co-operation, and spoke of the good work the Federation is doing. "Ladies and Visitors" was proposed by Mr. F. J. Crisford, and was replied to by Mrs. Anna Burgess. The artists were Miss Rose Bonner, Messrs. W. Beetlestone, Cyril Reade, and Mr. Gilbert A. Alcock. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

Nottingham Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Nottingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Reform Club on February 18. Mr. Clifford Prince (chairman) presiding. Mr. A. E. Eberlin, in proposing the toast of "The

Pharmaceutical Society," said he had always held that, to some of them at least, the Society had been a failure. The Society had failed to raise the tone of pharmacy in this country to the level which obtained in almost all other European countries. Why was this so? He had nothing to say regarding the intentions of the founders of the Society, but he thought that in 1908, when they asked for a reserved title, they selected in "pharmacists" a title that would not differentiate the pharmacist from the general dealer. He thought at the time that the British public would not be likely to take to the title for a long time. It would have been better had the Society chosen a title more colloquial. Also, he thought much legislation that was adverse to them ought to have been averted, as, for instance, the iniquitous conditions under which the Shop Hours Act placed them. On the other hand, the Society had done a great deal. It had provided them with a school of pharmacy, raised the examinations substantially, and established a research laboratory. Nottingham, he added, was loyal to the Society. Mr. W. J. Beardsley (London), a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, welcomed Mr. Eberlin's criticism, which, he said, would act as a stimulant. The Council was trying to uplift pharmacy, and before many years had elapsed every member would be known as a "pharmaceutical chemist." That was the one thing they were out for. In Northern Ireland they had practically got it already. He did not agree, however, that the word "pharmacist" was not understood. The Society was growing. It was now nearly 14,000 strong. The total number of chemists and druggists on the register was 20,000, and as 2,000 of those were not in practice, it meant that 80 per cent. of practising pharmacists were members of the Society. During the last few months 150 members, who had recently qualified, had joined. The toast of "The Nottingham Branch" was proposed by Mr. A. C. Vallance, the chairman replying. Mr. J. Stanley gave the toast of "The Visitors." In the course of the evening Mr. George Whitfield, Mayor of Scarborough, handed an illuminated address and a cheque to Mr. J. G. Parkes, a representative of The British Drug Houses, Limited, on behalf of the branch and other friends of the recipient. Mr. Whitfield described Mr. Parkes as an able and efficient representative, a good business man, and an excellent friend. Mr. Parkes made a suitable response.

S.E. London Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner and dance of the South-East London Chemists' Association was held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W., on February 18. The President (Mr. T. W. Cleave) and Mrs. Cleave welcomed the guests, who numbered over 170, at the reception preceding the dinner. The guests at the President's table included Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. Herbert Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tocher, Mr. J. P. Ellerington, Mr. H. Martin, Mr. Arrowsmith, Mr. G. A. Mallinson, Mr. H. N. Linstead, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sayers, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Rees. There was a large contingent of representatives from the wholesale houses, and the spur tables were presided over by Messrs. W. J. Turner, W. Ralph, C. Happold, J. Milner, E. T. Price, I. Henneman, H. J. Foster. As the dance was to provide the climax to the evening's enjoyment, both the dinner and speeches were disposed of as quickly as the guests' comfort would admit. Mr. J. Milner proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society and the Retail Pharmacists' Union," and in the course of his remarks suggested that it would be an advantage to propose the Council of the Society rather than the Society itself, as when anything goes wrong the Council is blamed, and not the Society. On the other hand, when things go right there is no praise for anyone. He thought chemists owed a debt of gratitude, not only to present members of the Council, but to those no longer with them. With regard to the Retail Pharmacists' Union, many of the executive members came long distances and gave of their time to work for fellow-members without hope of any pecuniary reward. In his early days he would have been glad to have had the Union, which, he claimed, is a great help to young pharmacists. While he regretted

the absence of Mr. Rowsell, there was no better substitute than Mr. A. R. Melhuish, past-chairman of the R.P.U., and of the London Pharmaceutical Committee. Mr. Milner referred in glowing terms to Mr. Melhuish's "valiant service to pharmacy." Mr. Melhuish, having gracefully reciprocated the complimentary remarks of the proposer of the toast, said Mr. Rowsell regretted that a most important engagement at Exeter prevented his being present, but he had sent his best wishes. At national political dinners it was quite usual to make weighty pronouncements. He had none to make on this occasion. He would say, however, that at no period in the history of the society was it more vigorous than that day, which, as it happened, was the eighty-fourth birthday of the Society. He trusted and believed that the Society would go on from strength to strength. One thing that would keep pharmacy in its place is unity. With 12,000 members it is impossible to satisfy everyone, but he asked his audience to believe that the Society is doing its best. Mr. Melhuish went on to counsel care in seeking a new charter and to comment upon the stand taken in regard to the place of pharmacy in the British Pharmacopoeia revision. Regarding the R.P.U., it had justified its existence in allowing the Society to develop the objects appointed by charter and in promoting the trade side of pharmacy, which, he added, "very few of us could do without." He concluded his remarks with a pronouncement of the expected report of the National Health Insurance Commission, from which important changes in dispensing by doctors may ultimately be evolved. Mr. Skinner, in proposing the "South-East London Chemists' Association," kept his remarks brief, in deference to the loudly expressed wishes of the company. Mr. Tocher, he said, had been giving him a few points on the history of the association. These he broadcast in humorous vein, briefly referring also to the "disastrous" result for the association of the last year's shooting match. In conclusion, he expressed his great admiration for their President, Mr. Cleave, who responded, expressed sympathy with Mr. Skinner in Mrs. Skinner's recent severe illness. She was progressing, he was happy to say, very well indeed. He took this opportunity of pleading for a cause very dear to his heart—the selling of British goods. It was while he was President of the Ealing Chamber of Commerce in 1911 that the first all-British shopping week was held. He appealed to the pharmacists to push British goods in preference to those of foreign origin. It is to retailers, he said, and not the public, that the appeal to buy British goods should be directed in the first instance. The toast of "The Ladies and Visitors," proposed by Mr. C. Happold, gave Mr. H. N. Linstead an opportunity of entertaining the company with a clever and humorous speech, which clearly demonstrated his histrionic abilities. Afterwards no time was lost in pushing on with the dance, which lasted till midnight.

Glasgow Pharmacy Club Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club was held on February 9 in the Grosvenor Restaurant, when a company of over 100 ladies and gentlemen gathered together. Mr. Robert Dickson (President) occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Thos. Guthrie (Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mrs. Guthrie, Mr. H. P. Arthur (Vice-Chairman, North British Executive) and Mrs. Arthur, Mr. Anthony McMillan, Mr. J. B. McVitie, Mr. P. M. Duff, Mr. John Rennie, Mr. Robt. Graham and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Wm. Mollison, Mr. Geo. McDonald, and Mr. David McKenzie. The Chairman referred to the loss sustained by the Club through the death of Mr. Arthur McEwan, the donor of one of their trophies, and one of their most prominent members. The company stood in silence while Mr. D. G. Mackenzie read some lines which he had written in his memory. "The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by the Chairman, was replied to by Mr. Anthony McMillan. In proposing the toast the Chairman said that he was unaware until the last moment that the Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society was to be present, else Mr. McMillan would have proposed the toast and Mr. Guthrie would have replied. Other toasts were "The Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation," proposed by the Chairman and replied to by Mr.

P. M. Duff; "The Glasgow Pharmacy Club," proposed by Mr. Rennie, replied to by the President; "The Donors of Prizes," proposed by Mr. J. B. McVittae, replied to by Mr. Robt. Graham; "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. Geo. McDonald, replied to by Miss McCullum; "The Artists," proposed by Mr. W. J. Moffat, replied to by Mr. Jas. Sloan; "The Chairman and Croupiers," proposed by Mr. Wm. Seivwright. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Dickson to the winners in the various sections as follows: *Golf*: Virol Cup, for best aggregate of two scores in three medal rounds, Mr. R. M. Jack. *T. & H. Smith Cup* (knock-out singles), Mr. Mathew Hamilton. *Hatrick Trophy* (foursomes), Mr. Dan McKenzie and Mr. R. M. Jack. *Mackay Cup* (best single round of the year), Mr. W. McDavid. *Bowling*: Cartwright Trophy (rink game), Mr. Geo. McDonald's rink. *Greig Trophy* (single-handed champion), Mr. J. W. Logan; runner-up, Mr. W. J. Moffat. *Angling*: Beaumont Trophy, Mr. W. J. Moffat, McEwan Quaiach, Mr. T. Gordon Baird. Songs and readings were rendered at intervals by Mrs. Leith, Miss Clark, Mr. Wm. Scott, Mr. Sam. Dalziel, and Mr. Jas. Sloan. Miss Alexander was accompanist. The croupiers were Mr. W. J. Moffat and Mr. Jas. Abbott (Vice-Presidents of the Club).

S.W. London Record Dinner

WITH an attendance of over 280 guests at the annual dinner and dance of the South-West London Chemists' Association, held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W., on February 24, it may be fairly claimed that the Association established a record. Mr. F. G. Wells (President of the Association) occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. A. Keith, H. Skinner, T. Marns, J. Keall, W. J. Beardsley (Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. G. A. Mallinson (Secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union), Mr. John Humphrey, Dr. Stanley White, Mr. Shirliff, J. P. Ellerington, Mr. Walters, Mr. Gwinn, Mr. G. A. Tocher, Mr. Cleave, Mr. Edkins, Miss Borrowman. There was a large attendance of ladies, and wholesale firms were well represented. In order to obtain the maximum time for the dance which was to follow, speeches were reduced almost to the mere statement of the toasts. Mr. E. Skues, who proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society and Retail Pharmacists' Union," said not long ago there was always a long toast list at public dinners, and speeches, too, were long. He had strict instructions, however, from the President to be brief. He commended the Pharmaceutical Society for its efforts to raise the status of the pharmacist in the Army, also on its stand for recognition in the work of revising the new B.P. The establishment of the new biological laboratories showed that, though 84 years old, the Society still keeps abreast of the times. The toast was coupled with Mr. H. Skinner, than whom, he said, there is no harder worker for pharmacy in any sphere. He then paid a tribute to the activities of the Retail Pharmacists' Union. Conditions in pharmacy, he said, required a strong trade union, and the R.P.U. was a sturdy youngster of five years. This part of the toast was coupled with the name of Mr. Mallinson. Mr. Skinner made what was, for him, the shortest reply on record, and Mr. Mallinson followed with a simple acknowledgment of the toast. "The South-West London Chemists' Association" was proposed by Mr. F. W. Gwinn. Mr. F. G. Wells, responding, said he was delighted to have, for the first time he believed, all the ex-presidents of the Association with them that night. There were Messrs. Keall, "father of the Association," Gore, Humphrey, Atkins and Barratt. The attendance that night was a fitting answer to the suggestions made in the past that the Association should be scrapped. They had had a most successful year, and twenty-five new members had joined. Speaking of the sporting side of their activities, he congratulated Mr. Barrett and his team on winning the shooting shield for the fifth year in succession. The team, he added, had been shooting the previous night and scored 588, an average of 98 per man. He praised the efforts of Messrs. Fitch, Barrett and Atkins (secretaries) and Mr. Beech (treasurer) for their work on behalf of the Association. To promote enthusiasm towards the Sports Day at Barrett, he proposed to offer two silver challenge cups to the Association—one for ladies in the following sections: golf, tennis, croquet and putting; the other for the gentlemen

in golf, tennis, bowling, quoits and shooting. He concluded by thanking the wholesalers and ladies for coming and adding to the success of the evening. Mr. D. A. Rees proposed "The Ladies," and Dr. J. Stanley White made a felicitous reply. After a short interval the dance followed.

Croydon Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Croydon Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and Pharmacists' Association was held at the Café Royal, North End, Croydon, on February 17. There was a gathering, including many ladies, of about 130. Mr. A. G. Wrench, the President, who was accompanied by Mrs. Wrench, welcomed Mr. P. F. Rowsell, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mrs. Rowsell, Messrs. T. Marns and Melhuish, members of the Council, Presidents of similar local associations in Messrs. Wells (South-Western), Howells (Thames Valley) and Ellerington (Western), as well as many visiting members, and a particularly hearty welcome was given to Messrs. Noble, Shaw and Dickinson, the latter having been secretary for many years, three founders of the Croydon Association some fifteen years ago. Mr. Neve, who has carried on the secretarial work for some years, was specially commended during the course of the evening for energies which had made the annual gathering such a successful one. Giving the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," Mr. S. A. Noble said that they looked back with great pleasure to the public-spirited men who obtained their charter. He was very pleased to see that the Society was raising the standard of education for budding pharmacists, and spoke of the future when, as the President of the Society had indicated, doctors would be prescribing and pharmacists dispensing. Mr. P. F. Rowsell, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, spoke of the pleasure it was to find on moving about the country with what unanimity the work of the Council was being appreciated by the members. During last year six hundred new members had joined—a very remarkable thing for one year—and bore out what he had said, that the work of the Council was being appreciated. They were on the right lines in advocating the policy, no new one, that the time was coming when the doctor would conduct his own work and the pharmacists theirs. The State called upon them for the dispensing of medicines, for which they had valuable qualifications. "The Croydon Pharmacists' Association" was submitted by Mr. T. Marns, who congratulated their President on having such a splendid gathering and the members on having the dinners in their own town. It was a big mistake for an association to go up West and lose its individuality. Acknowledging the toast, the President expressed his pleasure at being President of the Croydon Association for the second year. They had with them, he was pleased to say, some of the founders, like Messrs. Noble, Neve and Shaw, who had put in some hard work. The association gave whole-hearted support to all endeavours to uphold and maintain the dignity of the craft. Many of their members who had one-man businesses were unable to attend all the meetings, but the percentage of attendance was quite up to the average. "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. F. S. Rose, who made special reference to Mr. S. Toogood, clerk to the Insurance Committee, well known to them all in Croydon, and who had helped them very considerably. Mr. G. B. Noble, who replied, presented Mrs. Wrench with a large box of chocolates. To the concert programme among the contributors was Miss D. Tidball, a local assistant.

Gazette

Partnerships Dissolved

CLEGG, J. E., and MOLE, E. M., 116 High Street, Teddington, chemists and druggists, under the style of Clegg & Mole.

FISHER, E. H., and FISHER, T. H., 7 Market Place and 145 Victoria Street, St. Albans, Hertford, pharmaceutical and analytical chemists, under the style of Elkins & Fisher.

Southport Chemists' Association

A MEETING of the Southport Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on February 9, when Mr. Wokes, of Liverpool, gave an address on *The Future of Pharmacy*, Mr. W. H. Kendrew presiding. Mr. Wokes said that chemists' war experience is going to have a very important influence on the coming development in pharmacy. If there was overcrowding in the profession he suggested that pharmacists should specialise and develop new lines. A considerable amount was being done already, and two new organisations were forming in London now. Individual pharmacists had not only to put their personality into the business, but they had to co-operate with their fellow pharmacists. They could do that in different ways. There was combined buying, by which they stood to save 10 to 25 per cent. on certain things. He thought there would have to be more social functions because those ex-Service men certainly had their fill of the rough and tumble of life. They ought to give more opportunities for all the members to lend a hand in local associations meeting. They had to consider all sides of pharmacy, sports, social, business, and scientific sides. He did not think the Retail Pharmacists' Union would ever become purely a trade-union organisation, because they had got something bigger in it than just a mere spirit of wanting to strike for higher wages. He noticed the R.P.U. in the new advertisement regarding dangerous drugs had left a space for adding more, so that it showed the leaders did not think they had finished yet. They had not merely to resign themselves to that legislation, but they had to keep in touch with all the developments. He expressed the opinion that in the near future powers would be given to delegates' meeting either to supersede the present annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, or supplement it. He did not say the Council should bind itself by the result of the voting, but it was an advantage that the delegates should vote and give expression to an opinion in that way. Then they must demand that in any future legislation pharmaceutical authorities should have some adequate representation on the committees which considered those things. Then there was the question of the apathy of members in regard to attending meetings. He thought they should try and cultivate a wider outlook. There was also the international aspect. They had to realise that the obnoxious dangerous drugs regulations were put forward with the best intention, and the latest of them were put forward by the League of Nations with the object of regulating international control.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Macdonald said Mr. Wokes had told them that the R.P.U. was a trade union of a sort. Well, they did not want anything "of a sort" in pharmacy. They wanted nothing but the best, and he maintained they should go in for a proper trade union, and have it registered so that they could do what an association could not do. The R.P.U. had appeared to have done a lot of work, but had not got much done, and he instanced correspondence he had had with them on a matter. They had replied that the matter concerned a Government department, and in reply he said if that department failed to carry out its duties why did not the R.P.U. bring it to book. As individuals they were helpless because the R.P.U. would not do its work. Referring to the D.D.A. regulations, Mr. Macdonald asked if it was likely to increase their standing in the eyes of the public if they were subject to a fine of £200? Instead of the International League bothering its head about that regulation he thought it would be better employed controlling the supply of the commodity at the fountain head and seeing that it got only into proper hands. Since 1868 they had been the recognised agencies for handling certain things, and he asked where, when the D.D.A. were put in force, was the evidence that the chemists had been failing in the duties assigned to them? He challenged any authority, whether His Majesty's Government or the International League, to show where pharmacy as a whole had failed in the duties assigned to it. If it had not failed, then why this stigma put upon them, and all this bother? That

was what they had got with negotiation. Mr. Wilson supported the encouragement of the co-operative spirit. They wanted more propaganda, and they wanted something to get the members to feel they were parts of the organisation so that they might have bigger attendances. Mr. Wokes, in reply, thought Mr. Macdonald should tackle the Secretary of the R.P.U. He (Mr. Wokes) was not speaking on behalf of the R.P.U., but there was one point of Mr. Macdonald's he would refer to in regard to the trade union. He thought they ought to aim at something more like the British Medical Association. That was not a registered trade union; yet they all knew how powerful it was. On the motion of Mr. Messenger, Mr. Wokes was heartily thanked.

Points in Salesmanship

UNDER the title "How Multiple Shops Regard Proprietary Lines," an address was given before the Druggists' and Allied Trades' Section of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association by Mr. G. I. Akeroyd, sales manager of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., at the Old Colony Club, London, on February 18. Mr. Akeroyd, in the course of his remarks, mentioned that the associated Boots companies had considerably over 100,000,000 customers a year, and handed over the counters of their various branches in that period 82,000,000 packages of proprietary articles, at an average price of 1s. 3d. each. From the careful records kept of sales, they were able to gather some interesting facts. Lancashire was the easiest county in which to sell "patents"; sales became more difficult as one came south. There were fashions in proprietary medicines just as there were in clothes, and the premier position on the list was never occupied two years in succession by the same article. The branches of the multiple stores turned their stocks over from six to twelve times in a year. Their rent was from 3 to 4 per cent. of their turnover in this country; in the U.S.A. it varied from 7 to 9 per cent. He thought that the selling costs of the stores were higher than those of retail pharmacists. The first question his company asked when a new proposition was put up to them was, "Is it on the P.A.T.A.?" If it was not, the chances of their accepting it were very slight. In common with retail chemists, they were anxious to sell goods that were being advertised and that the public wanted. But, unlike the majority of retail chemists, they had a complete range of their own packed goods. These goods were well presented, possessed real merit, and were good value for the price asked for them. These goods were only to be obtained from their own branches, so they were certain that they would get all the repeat business, and in this way they were building up valuable goodwill. They were constantly training their own salespeople in salesmanship and showing them how to sell their own goods. In these circumstances they did not welcome with open arms every proprietary that was presented. Manufacturers were for the most part very keen upon getting their articles taken into stock by the many branches of his company. But before they ever took into stock any new patent it was considered from these standpoints:—

- (1) Was it on the P.A.T.A.?
- (2) Was the package well presented, and one that would reflect credit upon the store that was going to handle it?
- (3) Was it value for the money charged for it? Anything that would assist one to answer this question, such as an analyst's certificate, was welcomed.
- (4) What were the terms?

Multiple stores knew to a fraction just what it cost them to sell anything, so that if the terms were not right the article was refused forthwith. When firms wanted window shows, as a general rule there was "nothing doing." The stores knew the true value of their window space, and therefore they liked to keep it for the constant display of their own goods. While they were out to sell their own goods whenever possible, and with this object in view gave commission to their salespeople, yet at the same time they forbade them to substitute. At the conclusion of Mr. Akeroyd's address a discussion followed, in which a number took part, including Messrs. G. B. Thompson (Tokalon), A. Procter Atkinson (J. C. Enc, Ltd.), and T. Marns (P.A.T.A.).

Personalities

MR. J. A. DALE, chemist and druggist, Stoke-on-Trent, has been elected President of the local traders' association.

MR. F. A. WILLCOCK, retired chemist and druggist, Mayor of Wolverhampton, has been elected an alderman of the borough.

MR. ERNEST M. MELLOR, chemist and druggist, Uttoxeter, was installed Worshipful Master of Foresters' Lodge, No. 456, on February 18.

MR. G. F. FORSTER has resigned from the board of directors of Alexander & Co., Ltd., produce merchants, 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

MR. H. W. HARRIE (representing C. R. Harker, Staggs & Morgan, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, E.1) has removed to 21 The Green, Twickenham.

The programme of the Manchester Broadcasting Station on February 25 included two songs written by Mrs. Snell, wife of Mr. J. S. Snell, chemist and druggist, Accrington and Church.

As representatives of the Ashton-under-Lyne chemists, Mr. G. H. Lister, chemist and druggist, and Mr. B. L. Parker, chemist and druggist, have been elected members of the local chamber of trade.

THE Home Secretary has appointed Major T. H. Crozier to be Chief Inspector of Explosives in succession to Sir Aston Cooper-Key, and Colonel R. A. Thomas to be Second Inspector of Explosives.

MR. GEORGE TURNER, 11 Fairfax Avenue, Didsbury, Manchester, for some years representative of J. T. Chapman, Ltd., photographic chemists, who died on December 2, left estate of the gross value of £1,110 19s. 4d., with net personalty *nil*.

MR. FREDERICK MARCH, chemist and druggist, Torquay, has for the fourth time been elected chairman of the local branch of the League of Nations Union. During his chairmanship the branch has grown from 600 to over 2,000 in individual membership.

MR. JULES COFMAN-NICORESTI has joined the Semprolin Co., Ltd., and on and after March 1 correspondence and inquiries for the Chemist-Analysts' Institute should be addressed to him at Carmex House, Leather Lane, London, E.C.1. The City Laboratories will also be transferred to 18 Leather Lane, E.C.1.

New Books

Towns and the Land: Urban Report of the Liberal Land Committee, 1923-25. Pp. 288. 7½ by 4¾. 1s. Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., London. [This report is of special interest to every chemist who holds his premises on a lease. Examples are given of the injustice which the leasehold system often inflicts upon tradesmen. Among the proposals of the Committee are the setting up of a tribunal to adjust the differences between landlords and tenants, and to arrange enfranchisements of property held on lease.]

Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories: The following publications have been received: No. 197, The Influence of the Medium on the Toxicity of Certain Alkaloids towards Protozoa, by T. A. Henry and H. C. Brown; No. 198, Resolution of the $\alpha\delta$ -Dihydroxy- α -Methyl- δ -isopropyladipic acids, by T. A. Henry and H. Paget; No. 199, Observations on Reputed Dysentery Remedies, by T. A. Henry and H. C. Brown; No. 200, Mercuration of Nitrohydroxybenzaldehydes, by T. A. Henry and T. M. Sharp; No. 201, Fermentation of Salts of Organic Acids as an Aid to the Differentiation of Bacterial Types, by H. C. Brown, J. T. Duncan and T. A. Henry; No. 202, Aromatic Esters of Acylegonines, by W. H. Gray; No. 203, Bactericidal Action of Some Organic Compounds of Mercury, by T. A. Henry, T. M. Sharp and H. C. Brown; No. 204, Chenopodium Oil, Part II: The Hydrocarbon Fraction, by T. A. Henry and H. Paget; No. 205, Echitamine, by J. A. Goodson and T. A. Henry.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

MACFARLANE.—At Apothecaries' Hall, Fortwilliam, on February 21, the wife of George A. Macfarlane, chemist and druggist, of a son.

MURDOCH.—At 37 Gellymill Street, Macduff, on February 19, the wife of A. H. Murdoch, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Deaths

BOOTH.—At St. Helen's Lodge, Chesterfield, recently, Mr. George Booth, J.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D., chemist and druggist, aged eighty-five. Dr. Booth was in business as a chemist and druggist in Market Place, Chesterfield, till middle life. After studying at Sheffield, he passed the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1881; in 1887 he took the diploma of the Royal College of Physicians, and ten years later gained his doctorate at Durham University. A gifted and versatile man, Dr. Booth was the editor of the Primitive Methodist Church Hymnal and Supplement, and also of the Connexional Sunday School Hymnal, all of which contain tunes composed by him. He was a member of the Chesterfield Town Council for thirty-eight years, and in 1887 was elected Mayor of the borough; he was also chairman of the School Board for a long period, and served on other public bodies.

BUCKLE.—In a nursing home at Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, on February 2, of heart failure, Mr. John Dolphin Buckle, Ph.C., managing partner of Gardner, Buckle & Co., chemists, since the year 1916.

CRANCH.—At South Brent, on February 18, of pneumonia, Mr. William John Beck Cranch, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-six. Mr. Cranch carried on a business at South Brent until 1913, when he disposed of it to Mr. J. W. Catford, chemist and druggist.

HAIGH.—At Halifax, on February 13, suddenly, Mr. Walter Haigh, Ph.C., aged fifty-nine. Mr. Haigh was at one time in business on his own account, and afterwards assisted Mr. J. Swire, Ph.C., at his shop in Gibbet Street. He was a member of the Beacon Lodge of Freemasons.

LEE.—At Keighley, on February 18, Mr. Thomas Lee, for forty-five years an assistant with Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., aged sixty-two.

McCORQUODALE.—At Belsize Park, London, N.W.3, on February 4, Mr. John Campbell McCorquodale, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

ONNES.—At Leyden, on February 21, Professor Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, Ph.D., Emeritus Professor and Director of the Physical Laboratory at Leyden University, aged seventy-two. Professor Onnes was appointed to a post at Leyden in 1882. With the aid of pupils whom he had gathered round him he entered on extended research on the behaviour of gases and metals at low temperatures; and in 1908 he succeeded in liquefying helium, which till that time had baffled all attempts, at a temperature of -268.5° C. He was awarded the Rumford medal by the Royal Society of London in 1912, and a year later he received the Nobel prize for physics. During the meeting of the International Congress of Pharmacy at Scheveningen and Leyden in 1913 a visit was paid to the laboratory of Professor Onnes, and a demonstration in the liquefaction of gases was given.

PROVOST.—In London, recently, Mr. Wright Provost, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-six. Mr. Provost was for many years in business in Wharf Road, Grantham, in partnership with the late Mr. William Whysall, Ph.C., and formerly in business at Stamford. Many chemists knew him, as for some years he acted as *locum tencens*, and gave much satisfaction by his conscientious discharge of his duties. He was a prominent Church worker.

REBOUL.—At his residence in Nîmes, on February 19, Mr. Elie Reboul, principal of Elie Reboul & Co., distillers of French essential oils, Nîmes, aged sixty-five years.

Trade Notes

MEDINAL.—Schering, Ltd., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3, issue a warning in regard to their trade-mark Medinal.

NEW COD-LIVER OIL.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, announce that supplies of new season cod-liver oil from their Lofoten factory are now available.

SPRINKO HAND CLEANSER.—Attention is drawn to the offer in the advertisement of Vinolia Co., Ltd., Blackfriars, London, E.C.4, of free samples and details of a special offer in connection with Sprinko hand cleanser.

KALZANA FOOD.—Therapeutic Products, Ltd., Napier House, 24-27 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, offer advertising material for window and counter display. An advertising campaign is in progress in the lay Press.

"MODERN RETAILING."—The offer to send a free copy of the journal "Modern Retailing," which is made in this number by the National Cash Register Co., Ltd., 225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, should be taken advantage of, as the paper will interest many chemists.

BRITISH DENTAL CREAMS.—J. M. Smith & Co. (London), Ltd., Hampton Chemical Works, Arthur Street, Old Kent Road, London, S.E.15, specialise in the packing of dental creams, which, if desired, can be made according to the chemist's own formula and packed in an exclusive manner.

OUR attention has been called to a specimen of ware (illustrated in the accompanying block) which represents a recent adjunct to shop decoration introduced by S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., 7-12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1. Messrs. Maw have had the happy inspiration



of availing themselves of the intrinsic beauty of many of the old alchemical symbols; working on Cornish pottery, they have had it decorated by hand in their own workshops in green and black, the symbols in gilt standing out boldly. Alchemy is less in evidence on window carboys than formerly: it may be that it is destined to a further life in association with ceramics.

CUTEX PRICES.—The circular referred to in the advertisement in the *C. & D.* last week of J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., 211-215 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, was not dispatched so promptly as had been arranged. Messrs. Gambles ask us to state that all the circulars have now been sent out, so that if any chemist did not receive a copy he should send a post-card request.

SASSO OLIVE OIL.—Fredk. Boehm, Ltd., 17 Jewry Street, London, E.C.3, sole agents for P. Sasso e Figli, Oneglia, Italy, draw our attention to the fact that their principals are making a special campaign in favour of olive oil in hermetically sealed tins of half pint, pint, quart, half-gallon, and one Imperial gallon; each tin gives the exact net contents expressed in Imperial gallons, which is the recognised legal measure. Apart from the fact that the public demand to-day is for a package filled and sealed by the producer, the sealed tin is much preferred to the bottle, as olive oil exposed

to the light quickly becomes hydrolysed and rancid. The extensive propaganda undertaken for some time past by Messrs. Sasso is having a marked effect on the consumption of olive oil in this country, and chemists are beginning to feel the benefit of it. Competition is keen among producers, and quality is not always first consideration, so that it is necessary for the trade to make its selection from firms of world-wide repute.

CHEMICAL STANDARDS.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 16-30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, have just issued "The B.D.H. Book of A.R. Standards," which defines the commercially attainable standards for the purity of chemicals used for those scientific purposes for which purity is of great importance. In 1914 a joint committee of the Institute of Chemistry and Society of Public Analysts drew up a list of specifications of purity (indicated by the letters "A.R.") for eighty-eight analytical reagents, and The British Drug Houses, Ltd., opened a special department to manufacture chemicals to meet the requirements laid down. The list has been out of print and is not to be re-issued. The British Drug Houses, Ltd., have therefore published the book which is the subject of this note embodying the "A.R." specifications, improved where experience has shown this to be needed and adding more monographs, the number being now 157. The book is published at 2s. 6d., but is obtainable by users of B.D.H. chemicals at 1s. 6d., plus 3d. postage.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, March 1

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Croydon Branch) and Croydon Pharmacists' Association, Café Royal, North End, at 8.30 p.m. Branch meeting. At 8.45 p.m. Mr. J. G. B. Noble on "The Life History of the Honey Bee."
Society of Chemical Industry (London Section).—Joint meeting with Oil and Colour Chemists' Association, Rooms of Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1, at 8 p.m. Discussion on "Methods of Grinding." The following will take part: Professor J. W. Hinchley, Dr. Geoffrey Martin, Dr. Charles Beavis, and Mr. C. A. Klein.

Thursday, March 4

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. Paper on "An Experimental Study of Protective Colloids, Part I: The Influence of Concentration," by Messrs. S. Sugden and H. Williams.
London (Western) Pharmacists' Association, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., from 7.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Annual dance. Evening dress. Tickets (6s. 6d. each) from Mr. W. B. Fawling or members of the Committee.

Saturday, March 6

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1, at 3 p.m. "The Rare Gases of the Atmosphere" (Lecture 1), by Sir Ernest Rutherford.

SOUTHAMPTON CHEMISTS' SOCIAL AND ATHLETIC CLUB.—A whist drive and dance will be held on March 10 from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. at Lowmans, 91 Above Bar Street. Tickets 4s. each (including supper), from Mr. H. J. Gay or any member of the Committee.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

B/242. Acetoquinol	L/222. Kalarana Tonic Food (not Kalzana)
H/202. Alopan powder	B/202. Lysepticol
N/232. Bickmorin	L/232. Moréval
F/202. Ceratophyllin	B/172. Neoquinol
W/232. Chesterman - Streeter trusses (London supply)	A/232. Parathyroicrin
W/232. Cosmos truss	M/172. Pneumogen (London agents)
E/232. Cresothone (for wounds)	U/232. "Veroda" hair-setting lotion
F/202. Isopogen	

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Cassell's Tablets. L/232	Red Poppy Corn Silk. H/222
Dicyanin. B/222	Sanocrysin. L/232
Electric Liniment. H/222	Somnacetin. B/222
Gloria sponges. E/172	Tangee toilet preparations. R/232
Holloway's Pills. L/223	Taylor's horse balls. E/202
Imotyl. L/232	Tucker's Asthma Cure. L/172
Iodine Vasogen. L/222	Woods' Peppermint Cure. B/232
Kirby's cod-liver oil. H/182	
Loubet Freres hair dye. L/182	

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Poisoning Statistics

are always of interest to pharmacists, and it is useful to study them, if only to learn how the fashion has been running in the matter of the lethal doses selected by suicides, and what potent substances appear to require special safeguards to prevent inadvertent imbibition. The latest figures quoted in the *C. & D.* (February 20, p. 274) are for the year 1923, but others set out with them in the convenient parallel columns help to reveal gradual changes during so short a period as three years. In addition, your comments indicate marked differences in the facts and figures of years which are more remote. Carbolic acid is shown to be losing favour as a voluntary life-shortener, making way for lysol, which is probably more readily obtainable. The fact that chlorodyne accounts for but few recent deaths may be explained by its reduced potency generally. And cocaine has a clean sheet for 1923. The reason for this is not far to seek, now that the poison is so exceedingly difficult to obtain. Figures for last year and this should prove of still greater interest when available. I shall be curious to learn whether accidental deaths by poisoning are fewer, now that precautionary measures are intensified. Doubts on that point will persist, also on the further point whether there will be fewer suicides by poisoning. In the opinion of some chemists, the knowledge that articles not previously known to be poisonous, are now of necessity labelled to indicate that they are in fact so, may tend to further changes in the choice of self-destruction agents, and there may be no reduction in the number of suicides by poisoning.

Mr. F. G. Hines

is vigorous in his denunciation of the North of England Medical Formulary, but—judging from his description of this amazing production—he is not a whit too severe in his criticism. I doubt if anything that has hitherto been done in the way of simplifying prescribing and cheapening the dispensing of medicines for insured persons can approach this effort of the officials of the North-Eastern Pricing Bureau, and it is difficult to imagine that any self-respecting medical practitioner will condescend to lend support to such a preposterous scheme. But one never knows what some doctors may do to save themselves trouble and keep down their average prescription cost. If the book is really to come into use the next thing will be for the chemists concerned to instal a set of stock bottles, duly numbered in accordance with the recipes in the N.E.M.F., and containing concentrated mixtures, of which one fluid ounce shall be required for an eight-ounce supply, and simply need dilution at the tap. Printed labels stating the standard dose can also be kept in readiness, and dispensing medicines for insured persons will then become a fine art—though not the art of dispensing as we know it.

Turpentine Liniment

made by the method described by Mr. J. Cooper (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 263) should possess the decided advantage of being always the same in consistence. This is more than can be claimed for the liniments made with soft soap, even when *sapo mollis*, B.P., is used, which is not invariably the case. As a matter of fact, hardly a year seems to pass without someone suggesting a modification of the soft soap process, and each modification tends to yield different results in different hands. It is high time, therefore, that a clear and definite method of preparation, such as that described by Mr. Cooper, should be adopted. I am interested also in his elucidation of the colour difficulty in adrenalin and eserine solutions. His remedy is direct and practical, but again we are confronted with the question of increased cost of production. As time goes on medicine properly dispensed promises to cost the public more and more. It should, however, be more effective. Whether the pharmacist will be better or worse off in consequence remains to be seen.

The Cost of Medicines

and the remuneration of doctors in former times are revealed from time to time in rather unlikely quarters. But it was to be expected that some light would be thrown on these matters by the publication by the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the valuable records which have been preserved in many of our old family houses. The muniment room has proved a reservoir of social history as well as of family and national history. From these records it seems it was not unusual to make a bargain with the man of physic to effect the cure. Here is an instance from the volumes referred to: "Hugh Baylye to Sir Robert Cecil, 1599, Oct. The charge which I have taken in hand for the cure of Mistress Frauncys Cecil! that she should go well and perfect of herself; now, thanks be to God, she is well and out of her instruments. My bargain was . . . to receive for the curing of her £100. I desire you therefore that I may be satisfied." There are some entries in the Belvoir MSS., also of the sixteenth century, which are equally interesting. In 1533 are two items: "In reward to Roger Smith, Poticarye, for his payne taken with my Lord in his fever 27 13s. 4d.," and the other to "a woman phicisian at Bingham 3s. 6d." In 1537 "Master John, the Poticary," was paid 10s. 10d. for "2 glasses of oyle of almons and for a medicen for my Lorde's children for the wormes at 2 times." For "a pynte of aqua vyte 12d." was paid in 1541. Two "bezer stones" (hezoar stones) cost 26 in 1598, and in 1618 there is an item, "Paid to Doctor Anthony for a dram of the essence of Gold £6." There is plenty of evidence to show that in those days there was little, if any, belief in "vis medicatrix naturæ."

The Contributions to Literature

made by physicians have been neither few nor small; but so far as our native tongue is concerned I should say that perhaps the most distinctive and the most widely valued piece of "literature" is Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases." This volume has assisted at the birth of untold numbers of books which owe not a little of their beauties and of their fame to its kindly assistance in clothing the rude and rugged thoughts of their authors with appropriate and attractive words. Peter Mark Roget was a man of great versatility, and had lived a most varied and useful life before he published this book in 1852. It grew out of his own needs. He says, in the original preface, that its publication was undertaken because on his retirement from the secretaryship of the Royal Society he found himself possessed of such leisure as made it possible for him to provide for others a collection of words and phrases which he had found so advantageous for his own purposes. Roget studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1798, being then only nineteen years old. He began writing papers on medical subjects at the age of twenty. Several years were spent travelling on the Continent, and on his return he was appointed physician to the Manchester Infirmary. In 1806 he became private secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Howick, afterwards Earl Grey). When he removed to London in 1807 he set out on a most active career. He became at subsequent periods lecturer on physiology at several schools of medicine. He was made secretary of the Medical Chirurgical Society, and at a later date (1827) he became secretary to the Royal Society. Roget was appointed *speciali gratia* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; in 1835 he was made a Censor of the College, in 1836 Crown nominee for its Senate and chairman of the Medical Faculty of the London University. In addition, Roget was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Geographical, Astronomical and Geological Societies, as well as of the Entomological and Zoological Societies. He was also a member of a large number of other societies and institutions. His writings are very numerous and of great variety; he was a large contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Roget was a man of great attainments; his abilities were extensively honoured; his influence was of a wide order. These appertain to the world of fact, of so-called science, and are to-day reckoned of a bygone age.

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Editorial Articles

Compiling a Pharmacopœia.—III

THE prime object of a Pharmacopœia is to provide standards that are reasonable in every respect. As regards drugs, these are necessarily a compromise between therapeutic ideals and such economic supplies as are available according to exigencies of collection and transport. The medical profession, on the whole, takes for granted the existence of suitable crude drugs, being almost unaware of the debt which it owes to the drug trade for the safeguards willingly provided against accidental contamination or intentional adulteration of drugs. Even pharmacists do not always realise that "druggists' qualities" of vegetable drugs are the "pick" of the parcels of crude drugs imported into this country. Our American *confrères*, also, have not yet fully realised that drug collection is a casual occupation paid at poverty rates and affected by economic conditions of local labour as well as by seasonal conditions. In this country the powers that be (including the General Medical Council) have been content to trust drug importers or wholesale houses to provide drugs of medicinal quality by garbling. In the United States public officials have for many years tried to prevent the entry of low-grade drugs. The result is evident in the new U.S. Pharmacopœia (Tenth Revision). Therein are included precise details regarding the drawing of *official* samples from original packages of vegetable drugs, four methods being given, viz. : (1) Taking cores; (2) hand-picking; (3) combination of (1) and (2); (4) sample may be whole purchase made by Food and Drugs Act officials. Since U.S.P. official preparations can only be made from drugs that comply with pharmacopœial descriptions, the following paragraphs in "General Notices" show a significant trend, despite the fact that they make for much dubiety.

in their mixture of "what is" with what "should be" and what "must be":—

Vegetable Drugs:—The [U.S.P.] official definitions and standards for vegetable drugs apply to all forms in which they may enter commerce, whether whole, cut, ground, powdered, or otherwise prepared for use, unless specifically exempted in the monograph, or admitted under authority for manufacturing, or for a special purpose.

Vegetable drugs are to be as free as practicable from insects or other animal life, animal material, or animal excreta. They are to be free from mouldiness and show no discoloration, abnormal odour, sliminess, or deterioration due to any cause.

For the preservation of vegetable or animal substances from the ravages of insects, it is directed in special cases that they be preserved in tightly closed containers with a few drops of chloroform or carbon tetrachloride added. It is not intended that this precaution should be obligatory for drugs in bales or large original containers where it may be impracticable.

The following drugs are particularly liable to the attack of insects:—Aconite, althea, belladonna root, calumba, cantharides, capsicum, caraway, cardamom, ergot, ginger, glycyrrhiza, jalap, linseed, myristica, pumpkin seed, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, and strophanthus.

In commerce it is not possible to obtain vegetable drugs in a state of absolute purity, and a limited amount of innocuous, extraneous, or foreign matter adhering to the drug or admixed with it is usually not detrimental. The presence or admixture of any poisonous or dangerous foreign substance, however, is not permissible. Foreign organic matter refers to any part of the plant or plants yielding the drug, except that part or those parts designated as constituting the drug, and to any other plant parts, vegetable tissues or substances.

In order that vegetable drugs be of a uniform quality and as free as practicable from foreign substances, it is required that in each vegetable drug recognised in this pharmacopœia the amount of foreign inorganic matter, estimated as insoluble ash, be not more than 2 per cent, of the weight of the drug unless otherwise specified in the monograph of the drug, and that the amount of foreign organic matter be restricted to the allowable percentage specified in the monograph of the drug. Before vegetable drugs are ground and powdered all lumps of dirt or other foreign inorganic matter which can be separated by mechanical means should be removed.

Medical and pharmaceutical opinion is behind the intention of the United States officials to improve the permissible qualities of drugs, since their action has already succeeded as regards asafetida, benzoin, and myrrh, and marked improvement is noticeable in the case of "assayable" drugs, such as belladonna and jalap. Nevertheless, rigid interpretation of the above recommendation could prevent the entry of almost all consignments of drugs and spices. Thus, rhubarb is invariably discoloured, gentian fermented, and many drugs "sweat" and become mildewed with mould in transit over seas. The object of the paragraphs is undoubtedly to provide pharmacopœial support and sanction in the U.S.P. campaign for purity of drugs. In the past, parcels which would otherwise have been rejected have been allowed to be picked over with a hope, however, that the cost of garbling would deter importation of low-grade crude drugs. Animal-infested drugs are not specifically banned, which makes one wonder if it is ethical to use "wormy" drugs, such as ergot, re-conditioned by cold storage. All of which tends to show how dependent the pharmacopœial authorities must remain upon the good intent and goodwill of the pharmaceutical profession in carrying out their intentions as regards vegetable drugs. Another noteworthy feature in the U.S.P. X is the overhauling of the standards for "finess" of powdered drugs. The specifications of the U.S.P. IX proved on investigation to be purely theoretical and unattainable in practice. Now no portion of the drug must be rejected during milling or sifting (unless specifically permitted), though 5 per cent. of tailings may be withheld (and added to other lots in no greater percentage amount). The new standards of

finess define a coarse (No. 20) powder as one in which all the particles will pass through a No. 20 standard mesh sieve, and not more than 40 per cent. through a No. 60 standard mesh sieve. Corresponding descriptions relate to moderately coarse (No. 40), fine (No. 60), and very fine (No. 80) powders. Methods are given for determining the uniformity of finess of powder. The U.S.P. example in requiring that drugs be freed from contaminating material before powdering, and that the powdered drugs in effect represent the corresponding whole drugs, might well be followed in the next British Pharmacopœia. The drug grinder can (and does, if necessary) produce a variety of products during a simple grinding which may or may not represent the whole drug. Stramonium is a notorious offender in this respect, the sifting into fine and coarse powders giving products of different alkaloidal content. The above requirements would end the anomaly of some powdered drugs being cheaper than the whole crude drugs from which they are obtained. The next Pharmacopœia Committee should certainly endeavour to strengthen their descriptions, to prevent the unfair competition prevalent with sub-standard drugs. It is surprising that the claims of patriotism ever fail as regards drugs. For example, physiological standardisation of digitalis is admittedly desirable; but why not make the latter fully worth while by using cultivated digitalis of authenticated botanical origin, the extra cost of which would be less than the duty payable on the alcoholic preservative or menstruum? Certainly as regards potent drugs (except those for external use), steps should be taken to ensure exactitude of activity by specifying details of origin equally with those of chemical or biological assay. The modern tendency is to reduce the number of crude products worthy of ranking as pharmacopœial drugs. As regards those remaining, an endeavour should be made to aid growers and gatherers who aim at supplying products true to name and of guaranteed quality. Despite the progress of science, it is still somewhat scandalous what may be legitimately used as drugs in pharmacopœial preparations. Specifications excluding ungarbled, ill-dried and damaged drugs should be included in the next British Pharmacopœia. Incidentally it is public welfare that is injured most by low-grade vegetable medicines. Some contract prices accepted by local authorities in themselves preclude the use of hand-picking to ensure that the drugs are of the quality demanded.

The Decline in Platinum

FOLLOWING the recent decline of £1 per oz. to £24, after a lengthy stabilisation at £25, the price of refined platinum fell a further 10s. per oz. a fortnight ago to £23 10s. The latest cut is apparently due to keen outside competition in face of a continued disappointing trade demand. It cannot be said, however, that there has been any very important accumulation of stocks of platinum in refiners' or dealers' hands, but at the same time the unsold supplies, both here and in the United States, have undoubtedly increased. Dealing with the position of the metal in our issue of April 11 last year (pp. 543-4), we indicated that there was good reason to assume that the more important properties alluded to by South African mining experts on the spot constituted a promising field for exploitation, but that forecasts were always apt to be exaggerated, and that it would certainly be premature to assume that the market was influenced by the South African discoveries. To what extent the world's resources of the metal may be increased from that quarter is as yet considered problematical, although the fact must not be ignored, from a market point of view, that a gradual increase in the South African output has become well assured, according to the latest advices received. The

extreme market quotations recorded for platinum in more recent years are as follows:—

		Highest	Lowest
		£ s.	£ s.
1922	... ..	25 0	19 0
1923	... ..	29 0	22 10
1924	... ..	27 0	25 0
1925	... ..	25 10	24 0
1926 (to date)	... ..	25 0	23 0

As will be seen from this record, very wide fluctuations were experienced during 1922 and 1923, the price in the latter year having fluctuated between £29 and £22 10s. per ounce, chiefly on account of temporary scarcity and a much increased American outlet. The question of price undoubtedly plays a certain part in the development of the demand for certain industrial purposes which are not absolutely essential, as might perhaps be said in the case of the jewellery trade, the requirements of which within the last year or so have been very uncertain and have fallen considerably short of expectations. For the year 1924 American consumption was placed, according to refiners' returns, at 130,350 oz., of which the total credited to the jewellery trade was no less than 87,151 oz., while the takings for the electrical industry amounted to 16,588 oz., those for dental use 11,092 oz., and for the chemical industry 10,507 oz., while miscellaneous uses absorbed over 5,000 oz. According to the report issued by the United States Bureau of Mines these totals in most cases disclosed considerable decreases on the previous year, the decrease in the jewellery trade being placed at over 21,000 oz., in dentistry at 5,285 oz., and for electrical use at about 3,000 oz., although needs of the chemical industry were slightly larger. In 1924 America imported 95,713 oz., the receipts from Colombia being 43,463 oz., from Great Britain 37,253 oz., from France 7,983 oz., and from Latvia 4,068 oz. On the other hand, the American exports in 1924 were 5,854 oz. The imports consisted of refined, crude, sponge and scrap. The supply from Colombia consisted of crude metal, while the bulk of the supply from Europe was of refined, apart from a little crude. The virgin metal produced by American refiners amounted to 57,827 oz., apart from secondary platinum produced to the extent of 45,474 oz., which would thus make an aggregate of 103,301 oz. In addition to this supply, refined was imported to the extent of 31,871 oz. The American stocks at the end of 1924 were placed at 40,464 oz., against 36,554 oz. a year previous. In view of the dearth of data relating to production in various parts of the world and the fact that these are often obscure and misleading, it has always been found very difficult to form any opinion as to the resources becoming available, while estimates of consumption are apt to be also misleading, having regard to possible duplication. America being, of course, the recognised leading world's market centre, the statistics obtainable from that country are obviously very useful, and at least convey some idea as to the position of the industry. On account of the Russian industry being still in a deplorable state, with an output placed by the American authority referred to at only 20,000 oz. to 22,000 oz. in more recent years, which might be considered unduly low, the leading world's producer is for the present still Colombia, whose output for 1923 was placed at 42,000 oz., against 35,000 oz. in 1920. These figures, however, are a good deal under the estimates that had been circulated within the last year or two. The recovery of platinum in Canada in 1924 amounted to 9,181 oz., having been steadily increased from 1922, when it was 4,802 oz. It is unlikely that the market will be confronted with any very large increase in the output for some time yet, and, so far as can be gathered, the latter does not even now amount to one-half of the high production attained before the war, when Russia had an output running into about 250,000 oz.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

ROYAL AIR FORCE PHARMACISTS

Lord Erskine asked the Secretary of State for Air on February 16 how many pharmacists are serving in the Royal Air Force Medical Service, and what rank these pharmacists hold and what duties they at present perform?

Sir S. Hoare: The answer to the first part of the question is one. As regards the second part, the pharmacist holds the rank of warrant officer, second class, and his duties consist in the giving of instruction in dispensing and in administrative work as warrant officer in charge of the isolation section of the Royal Air Force Hospital, Halton.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL

The second reading of the Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill took place in the House of Lords on February 23. The Marquess of Salisbury explained that at present the terms of the Weights and Measures Acts do not cover instruments for measurement by counting or, except in the case of leather, for the measuring of superficial area. Power is wanting to impose penalties for the use of measuring instruments which have not been stamped. Petrol pumps are not under the present law compulsorily inspected and stamped. The superficial measurements of drapers' goods are also not covered by the existing law. These omissions are to be remedied by the Bill.

MILITARY HOSPITALS RESERVE PHARMACISTS

Sir Wilfrid Sugden asked the Secretary of State for War, on February 22, if pharmacists will be invited to join the Military Hospitals Reserve; and, if so, is he prepared to give a pledge that, in the event of mobilisation, such pharmacists will not be required to fulfil their specialist duties under the orders of an Army dispenser whose pharmaceutical knowledge and training is inferior to that of the pharmacist?

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, I cannot give any pledge as to what might happen in hypothetical circumstances.

Sir W. Sugden: Is the right hon. gentleman not aware that every first- and second-rate Power in Europe possesses the power we are asking for in this question?

Captain Gee: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether, in the Army Estimates, he will make provision so that the present dispensers in the Army may be allowed a grant to train and become qualified pharmacists according to the law of the country, in order that soldiers may have their medicines dispensed by qualified men, as is the case in the Navy?

Sir L. Worthington-Evans: That is a question which contains much controversial matter. I do not say that I will include any grant in the Estimates for this purpose, but I shall be quite prepared to discuss the matter in detail with the hon. and gallant gentleman if he likes.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (is. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Medicament Carriers.—Solid indigestible porous bodies, e.g., clay, bran, charcoal, are filled with a liquid medicament in a vacuum, and then coated with wax. (G. Rothe. 224,529.)

Menthol.—A method of preparing menthol, consisting in reducing synthetic thymol (prepared from *p*-cymene) by hydrogenation under pressure in the presence of a nickel catalyst. (G. Austerweil. 239,527.)

Sterilising Agents.—A process for preparing a sterilising agent, consisting in adding chlorine to a dilute solution of ammonia in definite proportions, the reaction taking place in contact with a porous diaphragm. (C. H. H. Harold. 245,820.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

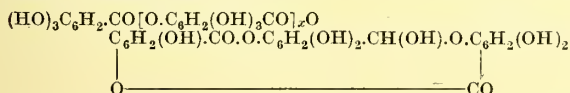
THE fourth evening scientific meeting of the session of the Society in Edinburgh was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on February 17. Mr. Walter G. McNab, chairman of the Executive, presiding, made sympathetic reference to the deaths of Mr. Arthur McEwan and Mr. G. Shiach Kitchin. The first communication, which, in the absence of the author, was read by Mr. Rutherford Hill, was

An Examination of Commercial Tannic Acids by Comparative Methods

By W. B. FORBES, B.Sc., M.Sc.

[ABSTRACT]

This research had as its original aim the finding of a ready method for estimating tannins in astringent drugs and their galenical preparations, and the major portion of the paper was devoted to a study of the various recognised methods. The author first considered the source and extraction of tannic acid, pointing out that the B.P. method is an adaptation of the original method of Pelouze. The various physical forms of tannic acid—scales, spongy form and needle crystals—were described as well as the different appearances of various samples. The constitution of the acid was discussed at length, Fischer's researches being briefly commented on, the author concluding this section with Nierenstein's formula (J.S.C.I., '22-29 T), i.e., that gallotannin is probably a glucoside of the poly-digalloyl-leucodigallic acid anhydride. This formula agrees with the following facts:—(1) High molecular weight, optical activity and low electrical conductivity. (2) It agrees with Stiasny's observation (1912) that gallotannin is more acidic towards diazoacetic ester than pyrogallol. (3) It accounts for the mutarotation of gallotannin observed by Nierenstein (1912). (4) It explains phases noticed by Nierenstein in the formation of ellagic acid from gallotannin. (5) It is in accordance with the formation of tetramethyl-glucose from methylgallotannin. Fischer's formula does not agree with any of the last four facts. Mitchell (Absts. 1923, I, 1109) has described a sugar-free tannic acid which is optically active. Nierenstein has found a small amount of dextrose not nearly sufficient to account for the optical activity, which, he says, is probably due to the presence of active leucodigallic acid. Considerable light has been thrown on the subject since the B.P. formula $C_{44}H_{40}O_{26}$ was considered correct, and it is very probable that even yet we have not come to a correct solution of the formula for gallotannin. Nierenstein's formula is as follows:—



A qualitative investigation of tannic acid shows that tannic acid is not a pure substance. Gallic acid and water can be detected, and sugar is a probable impurity, if not completely purified, or as a result of some slight hydrolysis of the finished article. The most accurate methods of estimation are those in which the tannic acid is completely precipitated, and in which the composition of the precipitant can be determined by combustion or otherwise without considering the tannic acid as pure. Up to 1913 some 86 methods have been described. One great difficulty to be surmounted is the preparation of a pure tannic acid to serve as a standard. The author then proceeded to describe some of the more recent processes as suggested by the originators. Lowenthal's permanganate method was found, at best, only a comparative method. Another method of oxidation using hydrogen peroxide in strong alkaline solution in presence of chemically pure lead peroxide (according to Thomson) did not give constant results. The hide powder process is greatly disturbed by gallic acid, and is more useful where tanning liquors are concerned, where it gives the tanning power of the liquor. The method of precipitation by metallic salts presents the same difficulty mentioned above

of the purity of the standard used. Ware's method of precipitation by ferri et ammon. cit. gave fairly constant results, which suggest that this method might be used to estimate tannic acid if a factor were used connecting the weights of ferric oxide and tannic acid. Of alkaloidal precipitants, cinchonine and strychnine seem to be the most favoured bodies. Several experiments had been made with phenazone as a precipitant for tannic acid before it was discovered that this method had been used by Crouzel in 1902. Crouzel (Chem. Zeit. Rep., 1902, 174) precipitated the phenazone (or analgesin) tannate by adding excess phenazone solution; the precipitate was found to agree very closely with the 50 per cent. mentioned by Crouzel. Later it was found (Fuller, p. 324) that phenazone is not wholly extracted from acid solution, but is from alkaline solution. As the filtrate from the phenazone tannate contained gallic acid the figure 50 per cent. was wrong. A redetermination was made, alkalinizing the filtrate with caustic soda solution before extraction with chloroform. The percentage was then found to be 53 per cent. On drying in a steam oven at 100° the precipitate was found to be as described by Crouzel, and on cooling hardened to a light brown, transparent, vitreous mass. On drying the precipitate *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid it turned brown in the same manner as it did in the oven, and as the results were the same, drying in an oven was the method adopted, being quicker. Ostermeyer (C.N., 40, 181) improved on a suggestion of Wagner, and proposed to precipitate tannic acid by a solution containing 4.523 grammes cinchonine sulphate, 0.5 gramme sulphuric acid, and 0.1 gramme fuchsin per litre. The end of the reaction was indicated by the solution acquiring a red colour. Each c.c. of solution was equivalent to 0.91 gramme tannic acid. These experiments were repeated, and most unsatisfactory results obtained. A. C. Chapman (Anal., 1908, 95) used cinchonine sulphate solution to precipitate the hop-tannin in hops and found 60 per cent. of the precipitate to be hop-tannin. Hooper (Anal., April 1925) applied this method to various tannins, including tannic acid. He uses a saturated solution of cinchonine sulphate giving 1.3 per cent. anhydrous salt on evaporation. He found the optimum tannin concentration for precipitation to be 0.4 per cent. Of each solution 50 c.c. are mixed and allowed to aggregate one hour, the precipitate filtered off, using an alundum crucible and dried in air some time before drying in the oven, otherwise it fuses to a dark-brown or black mass. He obtained a fairly pure tannic acid, and precipitated it as cinchonine tannate by the above method, and found that 0.1 gm. tannic acid gave 0.14 gm. precipitate. This precipitate on analysis gave 3.9 per cent. nitrogen, equivalent to 40 per cent. alkaloid. The factor for converting the precipitate to tannic acid is then 0.6, giving a percentage purity of 84 per cent. for the tannic acid used. In summarising all the methods considered, the author stated that the really important results are given in the following table, which indicates the comparison between Hooper's cinchonine method and the modified Crouzel's phenazone method:—

COMPOSITION OF TANNIC ACID B.P.

Sample	Tannic acid per cent.			Gallic acid per cent.	Water per cent.	Total
	Hooper's cinchonine method	Crouzel's phenazone method	Mean			
A ..	85.9	85.03	85.46	6.9	8.0	100.36
B ..	83.4	83.30	83.35	6.4	8.8	98.55
C ..	81.7	83.60	82.65	6.4	9.38	98.43
D ..	85.2	85.26	85.23	6.9	8.2	100.33

From these results it would appear that the two most satisfactory methods of estimating gallotannic acid are Hooper's cinchonine method and Crouzel's phenazone method (as modified in these notes), because they are absolute methods, the amount of tannic acid in the precipitate being determined accurately, by difference, thus enabling the true percentage purity of the acid to be calculated. The monographs in both the British Pharmacopœia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex indicate that acidum tannicum B.P. is a pure substance, but these investigations show that tannic acid B.P. is a mixture of that substance with gallic acid and water. The Codex states that "many commercial samples (of

tannic acid) contain gallic acid" and "are used in dyeing, in the manufacture of ink, etc., and are not suitable for medicinal use." The percentage of gallic acid, which makes a sample of tannic acid unsuitable for medicinal use, is not given, but it would appear that none of the four samples of tannic acid B.P. investigated are suitable for medicinal use on this basis.

This investigation has been carried out in the pharmaceutical laboratories of Victoria University, Manchester, under the direction of Professor R. B. Wild, M.D., M.Sc., F.R.C.P., and J. Grier, M.Sc., Ph.C.

DISCUSSION

The CHAIRMAN said they all regretted that Mr. Forbes was unable to be present to submit this most excellent paper embodying the results of a careful research.

Mr. GILMOUR said Mr. Forbes mentioned the statement in the B.P. Codex as to commercial varieties of tannic acid containing gallic acid and being unsuitable for medicinal use. The practical point arose as to whether a tannic acid free from gallic acid was available. He had examined his stock of tannic acid guaranteed to be B.P., and found on applying the cyanide test a distinct pink colour, suggesting the presence of gallic acid.

The CHAIRMAN said samples of tannic acid appeared to vary. In making glycerin of tannic acid, for example, the product was sometimes very pale-coloured and sometimes with much more of a brownish tint. This was so marked that sometimes when the preparation was supplied to the public they would come back with it.

Mr. HILL said Mr. Forbes, who was a son of a well-known member of the Executive, Mr. Forbes, of Perth, was to be congratulated on a piece of excellent practical research. He was sure they all desired to say they hoped this was only the first of a series of communications from Mr. Forbes to the transactions of the Society. About fifty years ago the tannic acid in use in pharmacy was comparatively insoluble, and a special make of so-called soluble tannic acid was put on the market by T. & H. Smith. Many years later Dr. Thomas Smith explained to him that the chief thing they did was to take ordinary tannic acid and purify it by removal of the gallic acid. As they knew, gallic was soluble 1 in 100 of water, while tannic acid was soluble 1 in 1. The presence of any appreciable quantity of gallic acid, therefore, would interfere with this solubility. It would appear that all the samples examined contained gallic acid to the extent of something like 6 or 7 per cent. It would be interesting to know whether the official solubility of tannic acid referred to an acid so contaminated with gallic acid. Altogether it was a matter for consideration whether in view of this research the monograph in any revision of the Pharmacopœia might require to be modified in some way.

The next communication was a

Note on Thyroid Extract and Potassium Permanganate

By J. J. BLACKIE, Ph.C.

[ABSTRACT]

In March 1925 ("British Medical Journal," I, 1925, p. 443) Dr. Herbert W. Nott published an interesting report on the thyroid and manganese treatment of various diseases probably due to thyroid deficiency. The method of administration was by rectal injection of an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate, and a dose of thyroid extract is also given by itself, by the mouth. The original method of administration did not present any problem to the dispenser. But in a further report by Dr. Nott on the influence of the thyroid and manganese in abnormal blood pressures ("British Medical Journal," II, p. 1209), an interesting dispensing problem has arisen. It is said so many patients object to the injection method that practitioners have for various reasons urged the use of cachets, and this method has been adopted. Various combinations have been tried, but so far the best results have been obtained by using a freshly made cachet containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of potassium permanganate, combined with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain of thyroid extract. From the instructions given it will be noticed that it is desired to keep the permanganate unreduced in

order that it may act as permanganate. It occurred to Dr. Nott that the thyroid extract would probably suffer by exposure to the oxidising effect of the permanganate, but even if some change due to oxidation takes place, he suggests that something is produced which brings about results not always or easily obtainable when similar doses of potassium permanganate and thyroid are given separately. He notes particularly in cases of neurasthenia accompanied by low-blood pressure, this combined cachet appears to have a very rapid effect, so that in from five to eight days patients find themselves remarkably improved and rejuvenated. To answer the question as to whether the active properties of the thyroid extract would be destroyed by the oxidising action of the permanganate, an inquiry was made. This led to the consideration of Kendall and Osterberg (*C. & D.*, March 27, 1920, p. 404), who in 1914 first succeeded in isolating in a crystalline form the iodised active principle of the thyroid, to which they gave the name thyroxin. It was shown that the structural formula had an indol group with the iodine atoms attached to the benzene ring, and on the carbon atom adjacent to the imino group of the indol ring there was an oxygen atom. A mixture of the thyroid extract and potassium permanganate which had been kept for 14 days in a bottle showed little or no sign of reduction of the permanganate, but immediately the powder was added to water, reduction took place, but no evidence of free iodine. For use in medicine thyroxin has been prepared in the form of a sodium salt. Thyroxin itself is 5.6 hydro. 4.5.6. ioco-2-oxy B. indol-propionic acid. It contains 61.5 per cent. of iodine and occurs in three different forms. (*C. & D.*, March 27, 1920, p. 404.) It appears, however, that there is some doubt as to the accuracy of the formulas. The activity of the thyroxin molecule is said to depend upon the oxyindole nucleus, rather than on the presence of iodine. The probability of such a destructive action on the oxyindole nucleus is suggested by the well-known fact that potassium permanganate solution is used in the valuation of indigo for its real dyeing property, the assay depending on the oxidation of sulphindigotic acid by the permanganate. But the indole nucleus in indigo differs from the oxyindole nucleus in thyroxin in that the latter is already oxidised, and therefore is a more stable compound. It has been found that it cannot easily be oxidised, and that it withstands the action of strong acids. So far as the action of the thyroid extract is due to thyroxin, and the evidence is pretty conclusive that it is at least the main active constituent, there seems to be no reason to think it will be destroyed by the oxidising effect of the permanganate, in the combined cachet. It may, therefore, very well be that the therapeutic action which Dr. Nott says may be due to a new substance, produced by the reaction of potassium permanganate with thyroid extract, is really due to the action of the thyroxin, along with the permanganate. In the absence of fuller information as to chemical structure, it is impossible to say whether the substance would be oxidised, and thus chemically and therapeutically changed. Quite possibly the active constituent of the hormone is thyroxin, and in that case destruction would not likely take place. It may be suggested for consideration whether in the administration of potassium permanganate and thyroid extract by the mouth, it would not be better to administer them at different times. In a case where potassium permanganate and ovarian extract were prescribed for treatment this method was adopted with good results.

DISCUSSION

Dr. DRYERRE said this communication interested him very much. Kendall and Osterberg had shown that the ketonic form of thyroxin was a stable substance unacted upon by a cold solution of potassium permanganate, and that even suspended in hydrogen peroxide for a considerable time the indol nucleus was not affected. On heating a permanganate solution, however, up to a temperature of 60° or 80° the thyroxin was broken down. He would infer that exposed to the body temperature of about 38° C. the thyroxin would not be decomposed. The administration of the drugs together raised no objection from the pharmaceutical point of view, but in regard to the therapeutic effects and the results reported by Dr. Nott, these appeared to be far too indefinite to be accepted by an ordinary investigator of these matters.

The conclusions reported by Dr. Nott as to the administration of thyroid and of thyroid along with potassium permanganate could not be said to be justified by the evidence which he submitted. Those interested in controlling physiological experiments were aware that they were always up against the biological or basic factor which brought about the great variations which occur. It would seem, indeed, that Dr. Nott had been influenced by a recent book by Dr. McKerrison, of the Indian Medical Service, who had published a book on the prevalence of goitre with methods of treatment. This, however, was probably more a medical than a pharmaceutical question. With regard to Kendall's research on thyroxin, there was some doubt as to whether thyroxin really existed in the thyroid. Assuming that it was a normal constituent, it was by no means clear that the physiological action of thyroxin explained fully the function of the thyroid gland.

Dr. TAIT said, speaking from the point of view of the physician, they had constantly to rely on the physiologist for working out the physiological explanation of the action of drugs. With regard to the administration of the drugs separately, there seemed no reason why the permanganate might not be given by itself before meals and the thyroid extract by itself after meals. With regard to the form of administration, permanganate could be suitably administered in the form of a pill rather than a cachet.

Mr. HILL said this illustrated the many points which arose at the dispensing counter. The question was put by a dispenser, who naturally questioned the compatibility of a protein substance like thyroid extract with a highly active oxidising agent like potassium permanganate, and Mr. Blackie had very kindly worked the matter out. He (Mr. Hill) had received a very interesting and helpful note from Mr. Schorn on the chemical aspect of the problem from the point of view of the structural formulæ of thyroxin. Generally speaking, Mr. Schorn corroborated the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Blackie. Mr. Schorn pointed out that there is no satisfactory equation for the reactions in the potassium permanganate estimation of indigo, but that it seemed as if the indol group was not attacked or broken up, and it was likely that the same applied in the case of the indol group in thyroxin.

The next communication was a

Note on Belladonna Root

By J. J. BLACKIE, Ph.C.

[ABSTRACT]

Belladonna roots produced in this country are obtained from cultivated plants, chiefly grown in the South of England. During the past six years the plant has been grown very successfully in Edinburgh (at the "Pharmafarm" of Duncan, Flockhart & Co.). This note is a comparison of the general characters and alkaloidal content. The B.P. describes the root as being in pieces 15 to 30 cm. long, and 10 to 20 cm. in diameter. These measurements, together with the description of the transverse section, are inserted to exclude old roots. Third-year roots under cultivation in Scotland reach a diameter when dried of 3 cm., and in many cases over that figure. It will be seen later than the alkaloidal content is well above the average. The exceptionally large specimen on view is a four-year plant, and was self-sown. The weight of this root when collected was about 20 lb., and the diameter of the parent root was 4.14 in. The alkaloidal content of the branch roots was 0.60 per cent.

Experiments were carried out to ascertain the alkaloidal content of the first, second, third and fourth year roots. The assay process used was that of the U.S.P., and the following were the results: First year, 0.72 per cent.; second year, 0.65 per cent.; third year, 0.66 per cent.; fourth year, 0.60 per cent. The first-year plants, although richer in alkaloids, are not the most profitable to collect, from a commercial point of view, as they are very small. The third-year roots, having attained good dimension, and possessing a good alkaloidal content, are the most suitable for collection, which bears out the statement in Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia. Some years ago a supply of seed was obtained

from the U.S.A. The resulting plants were healthy and grew vigorously. The roots were collected after four years, and were characteristic in being short and stumpy. The alkaloidal content was below the average, being only 0.45 per cent. The following results for acid-insoluble ash were obtained: First year, 0.61 per cent.; second year, 1.1 per cent.; third year, 1.5 per cent.; fourth year, 0.83 per cent. These figures are well under the U.S.P. limit. It might be well to fix an alkaloidal standard in the B.P. for belladonna root, and the description of the size of the root should also be modified. If, indeed, an alkaloidal standard is fixed, the limiting descriptive details could be omitted, thus permitting the use of belladonna root of good quality, which is excluded by the present official description. It might also be well to have an ash percentage, as in the United States Pharmacopœia.

This work has been carried out in the laboratories of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., by whose permission it has been published.

The next communication was

Preliminary Note on a Phytophthora on Atropa Belladonna

By N. L. ALCOCK, F.L.S.

[ABSTRACT]

A virulent disease on belladonna is caused by a fungus that attacks the base of the stem in the early summer. The disease attacks the foot of the stem, and the mycelium, by filling up the whole of the stem, even the pith in the diseased region, cuts off the water supply and the plant above the point of attack wilts. It may die very suddenly, and the appearance of the withered plant standing with the leaves hanging and the whole top dead is very striking. Later on the whole plant will die, and the roots are usually rotted away by bacteria which follow on as secondary parasites. The causal fungus is a *Phytophthora* closely resembling the *Phytophthora erythroseptica* that causes pink-rot of potatoes. The question of identity of the fungus with *P. erythroseptica* has come up, and that it is not identical is affirmed for the following reason: For three seasons the various sites where the disease has been prevalent among the belladonnas have been planted successfully with potatoes. In no case has the "Pink-rot" made its appearance on the potato tubers. A means of combating *Phytophthora* has been found lately in the mixture known as Cheshunt compound, which is a name for a solution formed from 2 parts by weight copper sulphate and 11 parts ammonium carbonate finely powdered and mixed; let stand for 24 hours. One ounce of this mixture to 2 gallons of water is applied to growing plants. It has been of great assistance in fighting *Phytophthora cryptogea* in tomato houses. This compound is being tried out to prevent seedling infection and to safeguard transplanting. By Dr. Malcolm Wilson's advice we are naming this fungus provisionally *Phytophthora erythroseptica* var. *atrope*, which is a new variety, and the reasons for making it so are as follows: (1) It does not attack potatoes in the field. (2) It is primarily a stem rot. (3) It forms oospores in quantity *in situ*, occurring in the lower parts of the dying stems. *Phytophthora erythroseptica* forms them exceedingly rarely in the potato tuber or haulm. (4) The sporangia are larger, averaging 48 x 30, whereas those of *Phytophthora erythroseptica* are 32 x 20. (5) Although the phytophthora from *atrope* will grow on fresh potato tubers, the pink flush that characterises *Phytophthora erythroseptica* does not appear. Investigations are still proceeding, and a detailed account will be given shortly.

The author expressed her indebtedness to Duncan, Flockhart & Co. for the material used in this investigation and facilities for making observations at their drug farm.

DISCUSSION

Mr. BLACKIE said he had had some experience of the destructive effect of this parasite on the belladonna plant. It made its appearance about five years ago, when there was a very good crop of belladonna, but in patches the plant had wilted, and they were at their wits' end to know what to do. About a year ago Mrs. Alcock took

the problem in hand, and this communication was the result of her very careful investigations.

Mr. HILL said they were indebted to Mr. Blackie for this interesting report on the cultivation and alkaloidal content of belladonna grown at Inverleith, where they had a sandy soil and very little lime. This seemed hardly in keeping with the statements in text-books that belladonna was a plant which required a considerable supply of lime for vigorous growth. There could be no doubt as to the vigorous growth of the plants in the soil at Inverleith, as indicated in the phenomenally large belladonna root exhibited. The analytical results also indicated that the plants yielded a relatively high proportion of alkaloids, and it was notable that even in the fourth year of growth the percentage of alkaloid was high. The Society was honoured by this communication from Mrs. Alcock, the official plant pathologist of the Scottish Board of Agriculture, because this was a new record for Britain, and the Society was having the first publication in connection with this meeting. The work had been carried out at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and was really an example of team work, for which the Garden had a high reputation.

Mr. KELLY said he was interested in this discussion, as he had obtained four belladonna plants from the late Mr. Gwyer a few weeks before his death. These were planted in his garden on the south side of Edinburgh, but all of them died within about six weeks. Possibly this might have been due to the heavy soil of the garden being unfavourable for the growth of the plants.

The CHAIRMAN said he noticed Mr. Blackie's remark that this enormously developed belladonna plant was a stray seedling among the rose bushes of the garden. It was well known that roses were gross feeders and usually received a plentiful supply of manure. It occurred to him that this might explain the extraordinary vigorous growth in such a short period as four years.

Mr. BLACKIE, in replying, said that the rose bushes to which he referred received no treatment of any kind in the way of manure, and the vigorous growth could not be attributed to such a cause.

Arsenic in Apples

Mr. KELLY said he desired to draw attention to the appearance in the market of American apples which had given rise to poisonous symptoms traced to the presence of arsenic. This was an interesting confirmation of a statement made at one of their meetings here more than twenty years ago. At that time there was much discussion on the proposal to allow arsenical preparations for agriculture and horticulture to be sold by other than duly qualified chemists, and it was mentioned as an objection to the free use of such arsenical compounds that there was a possibility of the arsenic being present in fruit coming from districts where such arsenical preparations were used. This recent occurrence confirmed the warning then uttered, and he thought it worth while noting this confirmation.

Occurrence of *Platinus lepidus*, an agaricaceous fungus

There was exhibited a curiously abnormal mass of fungoid growth from a Fifehire coal mine sent by Miss Venters, East Wemyss. A similar specimen which had previously been exhibited had been referred to Dr. Malcolm Wilson, Royal Botanic Garden, who had worked out the problem and identified the fungus as named above. The fungus attacked woodwork in the mine and might be a source of danger from rotting of the pit props which supported the roof of the mine.

Branch Meetings

Burnley.—A well-attended meeting of the Burnley Branch was held on February 18 under the presidency of Mr. U. Aylmer Coates at the Church Literary Institute, when an address was given by Mr. W. J. Melnish on the chemical composition, and the properties of the different preparations and foods for infants. The lecturer concluded by asking chemists to do all they could to help the mothers by giving advice on how to feed children, and he promised to forward a chart for their guidance of the composition of the various foods.

Lancashire (N.E.).—The North-East Lancashire Branch held a meeting on February 24, when Mr. W. J. Melnish gave an interesting address on *The Story of Bacteria*. Mr. W. H. Lightbown, Blackburn (chairman), presided.

Liverpool.—The old and modern sides of pharmacy were contrasted in an exhibit made by the Liverpool Branch at a *soirée* of the Associated Learned Societies of Liverpool and district, held in the Central Technical School and Museums on Saturday, February 13, and attended by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and leading members of the civic, academic and business worlds. The old side was represented by a set of drugs and herbs which are mentioned in the Old Testament, and by a valuable collection of old pharmacopœias and herbals loaned by Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, A.I.C., principal of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy. On the modern side was a fine series of glands, pituitary, suprarenal, thyroid, ovarian and corpus lutea, loaned by Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, F.C.S., lecturer in materia medica and pharmacy at Liverpool University, also a display illustrating the manufacture and use of adrenalin, insulin and pituitary gland products, which had been prepared in the research laboratories of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., at Crofton Lodge, Runcorn. A series of graphs and figures had been prepared by Mr. Wood, of the research staff, to show the method of standardising and the physiological action of these products. Recent publications of the pharmaceutical Press were shown, and compared with the first two volumes of the "Pharmaceutical Journal." Considerable interest was taken in the exhibit, which had been organised by a subcommittee of the branch, consisting of Mr. J. L. Hirst, Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, and Mr. F. Wokes.

London (E.).—A meeting of the East Metropolitan Branch was held on February 9, when an address on *Lessons from the Northern Ireland Pharmacy Act* was given by Mr. H. Skinner, Ph.C., member of the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Skinner contrasted the Northern Ireland Pharmacy Act with those of Great Britain, predicting that in due course all graduates in pharmacy would be "pharmaceutical chemists." He himself is in favour of granting that title to all who qualify in Great Britain. An interesting discussion followed, in which Messrs. Beardsley, Gwinn, Reed, Soper and Thompson took part, on the labelling of poisons, wholesale transactions, the inspection of shops, and the title, "pharmaceutical chemist." Mr. F. W. Gwinn proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Skinner.

London (N.).—A meeting of the North Metropolitan Branch was held on February 16. Mr. Walters in the chair, who called upon Mr. Frank Browne, F.I.C., F.C.S., to give his address on *The B.P. Codex and its Uses in Pharmacy*. The lecturer described the proceedings taken to have reliable monographs, and at the same time containing the latest scientific information. When a new remedy is brought out the active principle must be investigated. Information might also be needed as to what would be incompatible with various constituents of a new drug. A discussion followed, which was taken part in by Messrs. Bowie, Downing, Swanston, Watson, Harrison, Cutting, and the chairman.

Manchester.—At a district meeting, held on February 17, there was an excellent attendance of members and student-associates. Mr. Wm. Kirkby, M.Sc., welcomed the representatives of the Society from headquarters: Messrs. E. T. Neathercoat, T. Hardy, E. H. Simmons, and F. Browne. They in Manchester took a great deal of interest in the Society's work; in fact, he might say that there was no keener body of men than the branch at Manchester. He then called upon Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, past-President of the Society, who described the principle of the district meetings, which were organised with a view to supplying information on the Society's work which could not be given in a more public form. He thought that the difficulties in the carrying out of the Labelling of Poisons Order were diminishing. He said that if the disadvantages of the Order were compared with the advantages it would be found that the latter predominated. With

regard to proprietary medicines legislation, the Labelling Order would probably fulfil any need that there might be now for further legislation. In any legislation proposed there were five interests, all of which required to be carefully looked after—namely, medical men, pharmacists, manufacturers, newspapers, and the general public. Any medicine dangerous to public health should be stamped out. He then dealt with National Health Insurance matters, which, he pointed out, are once more in the melting pot. He congratulated the Retail Pharmacists' Union on the attitude they had taken. They must convince the Government of the undoubted service given by pharmacists in supplying medicines in the way they did. Mr. Neathercoat also briefly referred to the B.P. revision and the educational advances. The new pharmacological laboratories, which, although costing money, will increase the Society's prestige. They must look upon these laboratories as one more contribution from the pharmacists in the interests of public health. He believed that pharmacy is on the upgrade, and that the Society is stronger in every way than it had ever been. In calling for the continued support of the Society from pharmacists, he said that any falling off of the number of members would have a serious effect. Mr. T. Hardy, member of Council, spoke of the Charter and Poisons Act, and mentioned that, although a circular concerning the resolutions passed at the Glasgow Conference had been sent out to the branches in October, very few replies had been received. He hoped that the branches represented at Manchester that day would at any rate take care to consider the resolutions and indicate at headquarters what was their opinion. He dealt with the history of the Society, its formation, the obtaining of the charter, the great safeguard of pharmaceutical interests. He explained the four points which had been brought forward for consideration at the Glasgow Conference, and dealt also with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925. Mr. E. H. Simmons, member of Council, agreed with the control of patent medicines, and thought that it were best to act in unity with the Retail Pharmacists' Union. He hoped to see a consultative body composed of representatives of the two bodies to consider this matter. It is very necessary at the present time to have a Parliamentary representative. The chairman then invited questions. Mr. Abrams asked whether it was not possible to restrict the sale of B.P. preparations to pharmacists. Could the Society not vote some of its funds to a parliamentary fund? Mr. Franklin pointed out how essential it was to have practical pharmacists represented in connection with the compilation of the British Pharmacopoeia. He instanced the cases of several preparations which needed alteration. He then congratulated the Society on the greatly improved "Pharmaceutical Journal," and paid a tribute to the Codex. Mr. Grier spoke of the difficulty of confining the sale of drugs to chemists, but thought that the sale of a number of potent drugs might be confined to pharmacists as set out in the Italian Pharmacopoeia. He then spoke impressively of the necessity of members and student-associates supporting the ordinary scientific meetings of branches. Mr. P. Knott (Mayor of Bolton) proposed a vote of thanks to the visiting representatives of the Society, and Mr. Morley seconded.

Portsmouth.—A lecture was given recently by Mr. W. J. Melhuish on *Bacteria*. Mr. W. H. Bown, chairman of the Branch, presided. A vote of thanks to Mr. Melhuish was afterwards proposed by the chairman. The same evening the Branch held a hist drive and dance.

Preston.—A joint meeting of the Preston Branch and the Preston Pharmacists' Association was held on February 17 at Percy Street School. Mr. F. Wokes, Liverpool, gave an interesting lantern lecture entitled *The Land of Two Rivers*, being a pharmacist's experiences in Mesopotamia. A resolution was afterwards passed supporting the action taken by the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists to secure reforms in the pharmaceutical service in the Army. The local association agreed to support a suggestion from the Preston Chamber of Trade as to closing at 12 noon, instead of 1 p.m., on early-closing day.

French Foreign Trade

DURING the year 1925 goods to the value of 43,980,506,000 francs were actually imported into France—that is to say, were cleared through the Customs for consumption in the country. Compared with the previous year, we find that, while the aggregate weight of the imports fell from 56,591,363 tons in 1924 to 47,425,572 tons, i.e., 9,165,791 tons, in 1925 the value of these diminished imports shows an increase amounting to 4,052,504,000 francs over that registered for 1924, when the total value figured with 39,928,002,000 francs. On the other hand, exports of French goods show an increase in weight and in value, the figures being:—1924, 29,387,090 tons, value 41,468,360,000 francs; 1925, 30,225,982 tons, value 45,413,555,000 francs. The increase in exports in 1925 compared with 1924 thus amounted to 838,892 tons and 3,945,195,000 francs. The truly enormous actual expansion in France's foreign trade is best illustrated by the fact that, compared with the figures for 1913, imports in 1925 show an increase of 3,205,186 tons, while exports were by no less than 8,151,469 tons higher than in 1913. Imports from Great Britain figure with 5,893,338,000 francs (1924, 4,876,398,000 francs), while exports to this country totalled 8,957,374,000 francs (1924, 7,854,037,000 francs), the highest increase, in imports as well as exports, registered by any foreign country in its trade with France. Turning to a consideration of the trade with the French colonies and protectorates, we find that these participated to the extent of only 4,580,265,000 francs as regards imports, while exports to the latter represented a value of 6,454,844,000 francs, Algeria being in both cases at the head of the list. On December 31, 1925, the following total stocks were held in bonded warehouses in France (amounts in tons):—Pepper, 982; vanilla, 151; olive oil, 451. In the following table the amounts in tons (unless otherwise stated) are given of imports and exports for 1924 and 1925 of those goods of interest to our readers; in the column entitled "French Exports" are shown the amounts of goods actually manufactured in France, or of foreign or colonial origin, which by reason of their having been cleared through the Customs in the ordinary way and placed on the home market, have acquired the status of French products.

	Total Imports		Total Exports		French Exports	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Acetanilide (kg.)	6,400	—	9,200	1,400	2,800	1,400
Acetic acid ..	2,132	1,309	2,016	1,731	216	408
Acetylmorphine; ethylmorphine (kg.) ..	317	351	652	53	652	53
Acetylsalicylic acid (kg.) ..	2,500	1,400	92,300	98,500	91,400	98,500
Adrenalin and salts (kg.) ..	6	19	1,507	2,438	1,507	2,438
Aloes ..	80	126	38	30	4	6
Ammonium chloride, crude ..	1,784	10,401	119	92	45	18
" refined ..	653	461	70	29	42	19
Ammonium sulphate ..	139,260	131,263	26,444	14,536	6,513	9,112
Great Britain ..	30,256	8,385	—	—	—	—
Germany ..	80,165	118,539	—	—	—	—
Arecoline (kg.) ..	—	1	—	15	—	15
Arsenious acid ..	499	721	239	1,129	148	1,099
Atropine (kg.) ..	18	6	170	—	170	—
Benzaldehyde ..	17	21	4	10	—	—
Benzoic acid (kg.)	11,700	700	12,700	400	2,500	400
Benzoin ..	283	237	235	215	17	25
Beta-naphthol (kg.) ..	—	100	—	100	—	—
Bismuth: carbonate, gallate, nitrate, salicylate, tribromophenolate ..	—	10	54	38	54	28
Borax ..	689	1,025	1,086	1,690	966	1,374
Boric acid ..	68	131	1,323	1,548	1,322	1,503
Bromides (ammonium, barium, calcium, potassium, sodium, strontium) ..	14	33	16	4	14	3
Bromine ..	—	35	8	8	8	6
Bromoform (kg.)	—	—	14,900	200	14,900	200
Cacodylic acid; cacodylates (kg.)	—	—	5,700	4,700	5,700	4,700
Caffeine (kg.) ..	5,300	11,300	5,500	15,000	500	4,500

	Total Imports		Total Exports		French Exports	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Calcium lactate (kg.) ..	600	18,100	1,800	300	1,800	300
Calcium phosphates (pharmaceutical) ..	99	8	136	19	46	19
Camphor, crude ..	489	592	32	100	—	—
" refined ..	145	109	61	34	14	18
" synthetic ..	177	115	—	2	—	2
Cantharides; civet; castorinum; ambergis (kg.) ..	10,500	7,700	500	1,600	500	900
Carbon tetrachloride ..	543	607	58	57	58	56
Castor oil ..	680	260	3,305	3,847	2,913	3,711
Caustic potash ..	1,240	961	1,521	2,907	1,429	2,897
Caustic soda ..	821	374	37,619	44,118	36,878	43,854
Chloral hydrate (kg.) ..	4,400	4,400	800	2,200	800	2,100
Chloroform ..	5	1	24	13	9	12
Chrysophanic acid (kg.) ..	400	100	100	—	100	—
Cinchona ..	1,168	1,121	47	29	43	26
Cinchonidine; cinchonine (kg.) ..	—	—	900	700	900	700
Cinnamon ..	708	494	577	353	11	5
Citric acid ..	275	329	450	295	343	176
Cloves ..	1,917	864	1,738	652	8	11
Cocaine, crude (kg.) ..	826	738	—	—	—	—
Cocaine, pure and salts (kg.) ..	238	61	32	194	23	194
Coeloneal ..	406	320	297	263	89	71
Codeine (kg.) ..	2,563	2,799	1	—	—	—
Cod-liver oil ..	3,423	4,048	358	467	190	171
Copaiba (kg.) ..	17,500	14,000	12,400	1,600	1,300	1,100
Copper sulphate ..	22,244	19,191	8,515	6,732	8,145	6,313
Great Britain ..	18,382	10,947	—	—	—	—
Cream of tartar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rochele salt ..	9,697	6710	9,992	12,871	9,601	12,769
Diastase (kg.) ..	800	2,300	43,300	57,900	43,300	57,900
Diethylbarbituric acid (kg.) ..	3,900	3,900	—	—	—	—
Digitalin (kg.) ..	2	490	2	490	2	—
Emetine (kg.) ..	48	141	57	360	57	360
Eserine (kg.) ..	1	—	30	120	30	120
Ether; acetie ether ..	16	155	51	47	50	47
Ethyl chloride (kg.) ..	400	600	7,200	9,000	7,200	8,700
Formaldehyde ..	491	339	305	244	48	44
(40 p.c. sol.) ..	2,864	3,696	2,480	3,213	1,490	1,605
Galls ..	10,456	9,645	1,443	1,367	69	113
Gelatin ..	144	89	717	729	673	690
Glycerin ..	620	919	5,236	4,859	5,006	4,393
Glycerophosphoric acid, and salts ..	15	19	44	40	43	40
Glycyrrhizin (kg.) ..	—	—	100	700	100	700
Guaiaecol ..	125	28	135	33	9	5
Guaiaecol salts ..	11	20	44	3	43	3
Herbs, leaves, flowers, medicinal ..	2,646	2,968	4,268	5,556	3,685	5,133
Hexamethylene-tetramine (kg.) ..	1,110	15,900	500	1,500	500	1,500
Honey ..	958	766	1,871	1,296	1,581	1,136
Hydrogen peroxide ..	432	546	1,352	1,235	990	737
Iodides (ammonium, lithium, potassium, sodium, strontium) ..	5	1	35	189	11	9
Iodine, crude ..	78	97	—	1	—	1
resublimed ..	—	—	20	22	3	3
Iodoform (kg.) ..	—	—	3,800	2,100	2,400	500
Lactic acid ..	8	9	22	2	21	1
Lead carbonate ..	1,517	785	554	124	208	117
Lead oxide ..	1,076	849	2,018	1,837	704	607
Lecithin (kg.) ..	—	400	400	100	400	100
Lecithes (lacous-and) ..	390	319	236	221	236	221
Linseed ..	171,549	156,987	7,466	7,727	753	509
Liquorice juice ..	435	232	909	690	887	589
Liquorice root ..	3,580	2,359	471	318	437	314
Lithium; benzoate, carbonate, citrate, salicylate (kg.) ..	2,300	2,300	5,300	7,900	5,300	7,900
Magnesium, cal. ..	1,024	628	867	438	51	14
Magnesium carb. ..	1,674	1,048	244	112	47	21
Magnesium citrate (kg.) ..	7,300	6,700	8,900	8,200	1,700	1,900
Magnesium sulphate ..	349	1,921	47	51	42	49
Manna ..	33	28	2	5	1	2
Medicaments, compound, not elsewhere enumerated ..	554	407	16,340	17,111	15,903	16,891
Great Britain ..	—	—	407	436	341	397
Canada ..	—	—	—	—	440	383

	Total Imports		Total Exports		French Exports	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Menthol; thymol (kg.) ..	11,600	18,700	1,600	6,900	200	2,400
Mercury ..	186	185	22	22	5	6
Mercury; chloride, nitrate, oxide, sulphate ..	55	59	9	2	4	2
Methylarsinic acid and salts (kg.) ..	500	300	500	600	500	600
Methyl chloride ..	14	6	34	25	20	19
Milk sugar ..	53	16	50	193	29	178
Mineral waters ..	779	923	44,753	47,310	44,351	47,269
Monochloroacetic acid ..	129	40	8	15	8	15
Morphine (kg.) ..	847	655	11,658	887	11,640	887
Musk (kg.) ..	584	468	19	39	19	22
Naphthol benzoate, and salicylate (kg.) ..	1,100	500	1,500	100	1,500	100
Nicotine ..	26	37	10	8	2	6
Nucleic acid; nucleinates (kg.) ..	600	1,100	100	—	100	—
Oil of geranium, and ylang-ylang (kg.) ..	155,459	113,660	59,575	81,977	20,766	7,671
Oil of rose (kg.) ..	5,273	5,492	4,978	5,641	2,310	1,880
Oil of turpentine ..	2,472	3,133	10,974	16,115	8,836	13,119
Oils, essential, others ..	1,262	1,546	1,324	1,562	1,084	1,115
Oils, terpeneless (kg.) ..	14,700	12,859	6,603	4,909	6,566	4,780
Olive oil ..	28,912	33,457	16,269	17,341	6,290	4,492
Opium ..	80	233	75	197	—	—
Oxalic acid ..	281	307	158	42	19	20
Panceraatin (kg.) ..	—	—	400	300	400	300
Papain (kg.) ..	—	—	300	300	300	300
Pepper ..	4,918	3,794	2,832	1,249	36	38
Pepsin (kg.) ..	97,000	80,700	1,800	1,000	1,200	1,000
Perfumes: alcoholic ..	*75	*170	*27,720	*27,913	*27,587	*27,883
non-alcoholic ..	126	113	6,763	7,690	6,682	7,637
Great Britain ..	—	—	997	1,236	984	1,234
Perfumes, synth. ..	357	361	527	579	304	348
Phenacetin ..	18	25	46	55	34	35
Phenazone ..	13	13	16	13	3	1
Phenylpyrazolone ..	5	11	28	36	28	36
Pilocarpine (kg.) ..	16	71	140	90	140	90
Pimento ..	463	436	337	454	6	1
Podophyllin (kg.) ..	100	600	—	—	—	—
Potassium carbonate ..	3,690	3,257	1,194	861	981	768
Potassium cyanide ..	4	8	4	19	4	18
Potassium ferri-cyanide ..	7	1	42	27	42	26
Potassium ferro-cyanide ..	70	26	191	30	164	30
Potassium permanganate ..	1	6	19	19	19	18
Potassium sulphocyanide ..	21	10	2	—	2	—
Pyrogallol (kg.) ..	12,600	9,400	1,700	200	300	200
Quassine (kg.) ..	10	8	6	—	6	—
Quinine (kg.) ..	3,300	24,900	51,700	63,100	51,000	38,900
Radium, and its products (kg.) ..	1,706	280	3	—	3	—
Resorcin (kg.) ..	7,500	600	61,200	54,900	53,700	54,300
Roots, medicinal ..	2,141	1,812	1,290	1,665	1,120	1,466
Saccharin ..	74	49	84	54	10	4
Saffron ..	101	26	93	27	4	2
Salicylic acid ..	24	17	28	25	16	10
Salol ..	—	—	18	19	18	19
Santalol (kilos) ..	—	400	—	—	—	—
Santonin (kg.) ..	67	16	—	192	—	192
Soaps, ordinary ..	1,474	2,179	57,925	53,375	57,276	53,101
Great Britain ..	—	—	1,716	2,086	1,707	2,074
Soaps, perfumed ..	146	134	4,832	3,680	4,732	3,629
Sodium arsenate ..	16	7	187	172	187	171
Sodium carbonate ..	227	748	122,430	118,838	122,249	118,165
Sodium cyanide ..	97	89	1,474	1,187	1,442	1,180
Sodium perborate ..	25	145	9	126	9	30
Sodium peroxide ..	—	88	169	124	169	45
Sodium thiosulphate ..	23	1	1,477	2,850	1,461	2,849
Sparteine (kg.) ..	—	—	127	102	127	102
Spermaceti ..	23	18	14	6	11	4
Strychnine (kg.) ..	4,672	1,525	3,421	560	366	40
Sulphonal (kg.) ..	700	200	—	—	—	—
Tartar emetic ..	—	—	40	33	40	33
Tartaric acid ..	755	825	945	1,030	651	766
Theobromine (kg.) ..	1,900	800	4,000	400	3,800	400
Thimeric ..	397	656	189	307	127	70
Urethane ..	100	—	—	—	—	—
Valerianic acid, and salts (kg.) ..	—	—	1,500	5,700	1,500	5,700
Vanadium oxide ..	5	24	—	—	—	—
Vanilla ..	514	547	426	417	6	2
Vanillin (kilos) ..	6,900	5,900	79,800	47,900	40,700	43,609
Veratrine (kg.) ..	48	85	—	—	—	—
Zinc oxide ..	7,322	6,716	4,116	3,697	3,289	2,868
Zinc sulphate ..	21	168	39	—	39	—

* Hectolitres.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, February 25.

THE Minging Lane produce markets continue in the same quiet conditions which have been noted for some time past, and there are few outstanding features to comment on. Among the speculative items rubber has declined further; pepper shows a revival, and prices on balance on the week are 1d. per lb. higher; shellac shows a further decline, particularly to arrive and for future delivery. Refined Japanese camphor is dearer; menthol and Japanese peppermint oil remain without business. American is offered at lower prices. Ergot, hydrastis, and valerian are all firm, and damiana to arrive has been sold at lower prices. Among essential oils, business is fair. Lemon is the turn cheaper, but the outlook is firm. Bergamot is dearer. French oils generally are lower, geranium being still cheaper. Spanish spike and rosemary are easier. Citronella oils are slow of sale, Java having again declined; cedarwood and wormseed are lower. In pharmaceutical chemicals, business continues on a limited scale at keen prices, changes being practically all in buyers' favour. Acetanilide, calcium lactate, creosote ex beechwood, paraformaldehyde, and potassium permanganate are easier. Phenazone and phenacetin are steady. Citric and tartaric acids show slightly more interest from buyers. Among industrial chemicals the bulk of the items remain steady in price, but competition is very keen. Arsenic is flat and neglected, and sodium nitrite is easier; potassium permanganate and chlorate are in good demand. Coal-tar products are steady, with pitch dearer; aniline oil is easier, and cresylic acid rather firmer. Among the vegetable oils, business continues depressed. Palm, however, shows a good recovery, and is firm; coconut is steadier; linseed is dull, and turpentine lower; castor is the turn better; groundnut is easier, and soya shows a slight advance.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bergamot oil Camphor (Jp. ref.) Cassia oil Dextrin (Dutch) Pepper Pitch	Cresylic acid Orange oil Soya oil	Aniline oil Geranium oil Ground nut oil Lavender oil Lemon oil Lemongrass oil Maize starch powder Paraformaldehyde Pennyroyal oil Pot. permanganate Rosemary oil Rosewood oil Shellac Sodium nitrate	Acetanilide Calcium lactate Cedarwood oil Citronella oil (Jv.) Creosote (ex beech.) Peppermint oil (Amer.) Rhapontica (Fr.) Rubber Sodium nitrite Spike oil Turpentine Wood oil
	Steadier		
	Coconut oil Sal ammoniac		

Cablegram

BERGEN, February 24.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 5,900,000, against 4,000,000 at the same date of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil is 10,136 hectolitres, against 8,122 hectolitres at the corresponding date of last year. The quotation for finest non-freezing Lofoten oil of the new crop is about 125s. to 127s. per barrel c.i.f. London.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is unchanged, No. 1 Kobe offering for February-March shipment at 3s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. from reliable shippers. Spot value is 3s. 10d.

ALMONDS have been slow of sale, but with light stocks there is no disposition to force business.

ALOES.—Curaçao in 50-box lots is offered at 52s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for "tale quale" quality.

The exports from the Union of South Africa during August amounted to 62,628 lb. (£674), against 28,931 lb. (£278) in August 1924. During the eight months ended August 31, 1925, the exports were 525,411 lb. (£4,430), against 454,510 lb. (£3,598) for the corresponding period of 1924.

ANTIMONY is very firm with a fair demand for Chinese regulus, which is more firmly held at £92 10s. ex warehouse. Terms for March shipment from China have been again advanced, and offers seem restricted at £84 per ton c.i.f. The quotation for English high-grade refined is, however, £99 10s. to £100. Crude on the spot is nominally £61 to £62, and shipment has been offering at about £53 c.i.f.

BUCHU.—Good green round are quoted at 2s. 1d. per lb. down to 1s. 10½d. for mixed yellow and bronzy.

The exports from the Union of South Africa during August amounted to 15,422 lb. (£1,143), against 9,658 lb. (£1,546) in August 1924. During the eight months ended August 31, 1925, the exports were 146,486 lb. (£12,990), against 128,061 lb. (£15,120) for the corresponding period of 1924.

BAYBERRY BARK is in fair demand at 7d. per lb. on the spot.

CADMIUM.—There continues to be a wide divergence between Australian and American prices, the latter being 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., whereas the former can be freely obtained at 1s. 9d., and naturally secures the bulk of the business.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—In view of the better demand and the diminished supplies, the price of Japanese 2½-lb. slabs is now 3s. per lb., and for ¼-oz. tablets 3s. 6d. is now wanted, there being buyers at these figures. For shipment 2s. 11d. c.i.f. is quoted for slabs. A fair quantity of Chinese crude 90 per cent. has changed hands at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

CARDAMOMS.—At auction on February 18, 20 cases and six pockets Mangalore offered, but only eight cases sold, comprising bold to extra bold round palish, part specky, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 10d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady, 1925 peel offering at 55s. per cwt. for quantity on the spot.

CLOVES continue quiet and unaltered. Zanzibar offer on the spot at 10d. to 10½d. per lb., and to arrive, sellers of January-March shipment quote 9½d. c.i.f., at which business has been done. The landings in London during the week ended February 20 were 73 and the deliveries 326, leaving a stock of 13,972 bales, against 12,585 in 1925 and 34,101 bales in 1924. The landings in London so far this year have been 1,644, against 1,197 in 1925, and the deliveries 1,872, against 3,616 bales in 1925.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 22 that the codfishery at Lofoten is proceeding favourably. The total output, compared with that of the previous years, is as follows:—

To	Catch of cod	Yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil	Livers for crude oils
Feb. 13, 1926 ..	3,900,000	6,460 hectol.	1,591 hectol.
" 14, 1925 ..	2,400,000	4,586 "	3,578 "
" 16, 1924 ..	3,000,000	6,593 "	2,219 "
" 10, 1923 ..	2,400,000	4,335 "	2,504 "
" 11, 1922 ..	2,200,000	4,183 "	1,263 "

The market continues dull and prices are declining. New non-freezing steam-refined quality is officially quoted at 125s. per barrel c.i.f. London. The exportation of cod-liver oil from Norway in 1925 amounted to 92,592 hectolitres, against 115,263 hectol. in 1924. The United Kingdom received 14,927 hectol., against 18,042 hectol. in 1924; and the U.S.A. 29,635 hectol., against 27,646 hectol. in 1924.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—Reports generally agree that the crop has been satisfactory, and for shipment business has been done at 2s. per lb. c.i.f. and sellers.

ERGOT remains firm, but quiet. Spot holders now ask 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. for fair sound Spanish, which prices have been paid. Sales have also been made at 3s. 2d. c.i.f., up to 3s. 3d. c.i.f. being quoted.

GINGER.—West African favours buyers, with spot offering at 47s. 6d. per cwt., and peeled at 65s. Washed rough Cochin is 100s.; Calicut, 110s. per cwt. Japanese is 82s. 6d. spot.

HYDRASTIS remains firm, spot offering at from 22s. 6d. to 23s., and to arrive 22s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

LIME JUICE.—Business has been done in good raw Jamaica at 2s. 4d. per gallon.

LOBELIA HERB remains very firm, spot offering at 1s. 8d. per lb.

MENTHOL is inactive but steady, Kobayashi-Suzuki offering at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity, and January-March shipment at 20s. 9d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—There has been no improvement in demand, which for home use continues strictly hand-to-mouth, and the tone is easy on the basis of £14 15s. to £14 17s. 6d. per bottle. The Continental position continues obscure, while it is impossible to get any reliable information about the progress of the output at the Spanish mines, which is believed to be still well below the normal; 37,500 lb. has arrived from Italy this week.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin on the spot is offered at 14s. 6d. per cwt.

OPIMUM remains unchanged, usual Turkey druggists' quality offering on the spot at 2s. 1d. per unit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 15.—“During the period January 27 to date arrivals were as follows:—Druggists' 1,828; 'softs,' 300; and Malatia, 219 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists', 433; 'softs,' 125; and Malatia, 166 cases. During the past fortnight 114 cases druggists' were sold at £125-23½, and 3 cases 'softs' at £134. No Malatia was sold. In the absence of buyers the market was quiet. There are many sellers, but they maintain their prices. A recent examination of the stocks in hand shows that there is an excess of druggists' opium; the total stock now amounts to 724 cases. Sowing is proceeding well, in spite of having begun late in the season. During the year 1925-1926 the total production of opium in Turkey amounted to 4,800 cases.”

ORANGE PEEL.—For new crop Tripoli strip, just arrived and of irregular quality, 1s. 9d. per lb. is asked.

PEPPER.—Prices on balance are about 1d. per lb. higher on the week, the spot value of fair black Singapore being 1s. 2½d. The sales to arrive include January-March shipment at 11d.; March-May, 1s. to 11½d. to 1s. 0½d.; May-July, 1s. 0½d. c.i.f. Lampung on spot is 1s. 2½d.; January-March has been sold at 11d.; March-May, 11½d. to 1s. 1½d.; May-July, 9½d. to 11½d.; August-October, 8½d. to 9½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry for January-March shipment is 127s. 6d., and Alleppy 125s. c.i.f. Muntok is dearer at 1s. 4½d. per lb. on the spot; March-May shipment has been sold at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d.; May-July, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d.; April-June, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. Singapore is 1s. 4½d. spot, and f.a.q. March-May shipment 1s. 5½d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—The London stock has risen to 2,849 bags against 1,202 bags last year. Spot offers at 7d. per lb. and February-March shipment at 65s. per cwt. c.i.f.

RHAPONTICA.—French of good coat and fracture has been sold at 10½d. per lb.

RUBBER is again lower, the decline being 2d. per lb. on the week. There has been considerable fluctuation, and earlier in the week spot was done down to 2s. 2½d. Although heavy liquidation has resulted from a recent failure on this market, the weakness is not only here, but also in Singapore, and the offerings from that market have recently been very heavy. The trade buying has been extremely limited, and both New York and the Continent seem to be able to purchase requirements without much effort. During the past few days a fairly heavy “bear” position has been created, and there is no doubt that with a little sustained buying from the trade there would be a sharp advance. On the other hand, whilst so little buying is being done, there is every indication that prices will sag even further, as there will be a substantial increase in stocks next week. Last week stocks declined by 452 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.) :—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and March, 2s. 3½d.; April-June, 2s. 3½d.; July-September, 2s. 2½d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA is steady, grey Jamaica offering at 1s. 5d., Lima-Jamaica at 1s. 4d., and native Jamaica at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to colour. Mexican is 9½d., and Honduras roll 2s. 6d.

SEEDS.—The seed market has again passed through another dull week and prices remain the same. The present values are as follows:—CANARY SEED.—Mazagan, 26s. to 27s. 6d.; Saffi, 26s.; Larache, 25s.; good bold

Spanish, 35s.; and small, 30s. CUMIN SEED.—Maltese is 35s. spot; Morocco is 34s. to 37s. 6d. spot. ANISE.—Spanish 50s., and Levant 42s. 6d. CORIANDER SEED.—Morocco is 16s. to 16s. 6d. spot. DILL SEED is 20s. 6d. FENUGREEK.—Morocco is 13s. 9d. spot. HEMPSEED.—Manchurian is 15s. per cwt. LINSEED.—Morocco, 21s. 6d. MILLET.—Morocco, 10s. 6d. spot, and 9s. 9d. per cwt. c.i.f. MUSTARD SEED.—English is 50s. per cwt. on the spot.

SERPENTARY is in fair demand, spot offering at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

SHELLAC is easier, the spot value of usual standard TN orange being 145s. to 150s. per cwt.; fine second orange is 200s., superfine 210s. to 290s., pure button 230s., AC cakey 170s. to 175s. per cwt. To arrive TN for March-April shipment has been sold at from 137s. 6d. to 122s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. The sales for delivery include March at 130s. to 127s. 6d., May 135s. to 125s., and August 140s. to 122s. per cwt.

SOY.—Best Chinese brands are quoted at 2s. 8d. per gallon, duty paid.

STARCH PRODUCTS, ETC.—Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is easier at 14s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot, and for February-April shipment 14s. 3d. f.o.b. is quoted. American for February-April delivery is 14s. 9d., and May-June 14s. 3d. per cwt. Pearl starch for February-April delivery is 14s. 3d., and May-June 13s. 9d., ex store, London. Dutch farina is 15s. per cwt. on the spot, and 14s. f.o.b. for February-March shipment. Polish is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Dutch maize starch crystals is 20s. 6d. on the spot, and American 21s. net per cwt., ex store, London, for February-April and May-June delivery. Dutch dextrin is dearer at 24s. 6d. for superior on the spot, and 19s. 6d. for maize. American canary is 18s. 3d. for February-April and May-June delivery. White for February-April and May-June delivery is 18s. per cwt., ex store, London.

VALERIAN.—A parcel of Belgian just landing is offered at 220s. per cwt.; sales are reported at 215s. in another direction.

Essential Oils

THE demand generally is fair and price changes numerous. Lemon oil is cheaper this week, but bergamot and orange are dearer. Cassia has advanced, Spanish rosemary and spike are cheaper, Geranium, lavender, rosewood and pennyroyal are easier.

ANISE (STAR).—“Red Ship” is quiet and unchanged on the spot at 3s. 2d. per lb., or a shade less. For shipment 2s. 10d. to 2s. 10½d. c.i.f. is quoted: drums at 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 8d. c.i.f.

BAY.—West Indian has been in fair demand recently, from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. being quoted for 48 to 50 per cent.

BERGAMOT has been in good demand and is again dearer. On the spot, sales have been made from 26s. 6d. to 27s. per lb., and for good brands from 23s. 6d. to 30s. per lb. is quoted. For shipment, prices range from 28s. to 31s. 6d. c.i.f. as to brand.

CANANGA on the spot is quoted at 13s. per lb., packed in bottles in original cases. Shipment afloat is quoted at 13s. 6d. c.i.f.

CARAWAY.—B.P. oil, double rectified, has been in steady demand; small lots are quoted at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. For quantity down to 6s. is quoted.

CASSIA.—Forward prices have advanced and a fair range is current at from 8s. 1½d. to 8s. 7½d. c.i.f. Spot has advanced to 9s.

CEDARWOOD.—New competition in the production of the oil has caused a sharp reaction in value. A fair business has been done at 1s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot there are sellers at from 2s. to 2s. 2d.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is unchanged at 1s. 10d. per lb. on the spot and 1s. 8½d. c.i.f. Java oil is flat and again easier at 2s. 8d. per lb. spot, and 2s. 6d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distilled is quiet on the spot at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon again declined during the week, but a slight improvement occurred later. For shipment, there are offers at about 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot is quoted at 10s. 6d. to 11s. Algerian for shipment is also cheaper at 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. c.i.f., and from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d. on the spot.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Good quality B.P. oil is scarce on the spot at from 10s. to 10s. 3d. per lb. The Continent is reported to have been buying back oil recently on this market.

LAVENDER.—French oil, 38-40 per cent., is cheaper in view of the depreciation of the franc, and spot holders will sell at from 18s. to 20s. per lb.

LEMON.—Spot values have declined; last week's tentative offers at 10s. 6d. per lb., following fair arrivals, have now become general. For shipment 9s. 10½d. to 11s. c.i.f. is about the current quotation, which is also cheaper. There is said to be little doubt that the reduced pressings and large demand for whole fruit, with a smaller crop than usual, have had an adverse effect on total production. Shippers who sold forward and fulfilled their contracts have had to cover at advancing rates, and it is the suspension of buying on this account which has brought about the present weaker tendency at the source.

PALERMO. February 19.—Business has been limited during the past week, but this has not depressed the market, which still has a firm undertone. Buyers here have been cautious, but now seem to be showing greater anxiety to secure supplies and are steadily raising their bids. Sellers show no inclination to yield, counting apparently on the end of the month requirements to obtain higher prices from those who have blank commitments.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin on the spot is cheaper at 4s. 1d. per lb. For shipment 3s. 10½d. c.i.f. is quoted, being easier.

LIME.—West Indian distilled has been selling at 15s. per lb., with further sellers at the price.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is quoted at higher rates at from 11s. to 11s. 6d. c.i.f. per lb. On the spot limited supplies are offered at 11s., up to 12s. being asked. West Indian sweet is steady at 9s., or slightly less for quantity. For shipment 8s. 6d. c.i.f. Californian sweet is firm at 6s. 4d. for drums and 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. in cases.

PATCHOULI.—Penang oil of fair average quality is steady at 21s. 6d. per lb.; supplies appear to be still scarce.

PENNYROYAL.—Spanish is cheaper in some directions, with sellers at from 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised is marking time, no interest being shown by buyers or sellers, and the same applies to speculators. The nominal value of Kobayashi-Suzuki is 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; January-March shipment, 11s. 9d. to 12s.; and March-May, 13s. per lb. c.i.f. American natural tin oil is offered at lower levels at from 80s. to 85s. c.i.f., for prompt shipment to arrive. Spot remains nominal at from 100s. to 105s. The arrivals of Japanese dementholised oil into the United States during the week ending February 5 amounted to 110 cases (20 to New York, entered as dementholised peppermint, and 90 to Seattle, entered as cornmint oil). The following estimates of the current peppermint oil and menthol crops have been received by mail by a London firm of importers:—

	Menthol	Peppermint oil
Sambi, first crop	250	250
„ second crop	2,000	2,000
„ third crop	2,600	2,500
Hokkaido crop	7,000	11,000
	11,850 cases	15,750 cases
	= 711,000 lb.	= 945,000 lb.

The same firm learns by cable that the balance of the crop has now been purchased from the farmers, and the additional quantities available will have to be calculated in future statistics.

ROSEMARY.—Sales of good quality Spanish have been made on the spot at from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE) is quiet and easier on the spot, at from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.

SASSAFRAS is slow of sale at 4s. 6d. per lb. for genuine American.

SPIKE.—There is a cheap seller on the spot of Spanish oil at from 4s. 1d. to 4s. 4d. per lb., as to grade.

VETIVER.—Bourbon on the spot is quoted at 47s. 6d. to 50s. per lb.

WORMSEED.—Higher prices are quoted for American to come forward at 26s. 6d. c.i.f. Spot sellers quote 25s. to 26s.

YLANG-YLANG.—Prices of Bourbon have advanced recently and 45s. to 50s. per lb. is now about the value of good quality. Fine Manilla is quoted at 4s. 6d. per oz.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries indicated during the period February 18 to 24 inclusive:—Bergamot (It.) 20 cs.; cananga (Jv.) 1 dm., (Fr.) 2 cs.; caraway (Germ.) 11 cs.; cardamom (Br. Ind.) 2 cs.; cassia (Ch.) 20 cs.; cedarwood (U.S.) 12 cs., 2 dm.; cinnamon leaf (Br. Ind.) 5 dm.; citronella (Cey.) 4 dm., (Jv.) 3 dm.; gingergrass (Br. Ind.) 2 pots; lavender (Fr.) 2 cs.; lemongrass (Cey.) 1 cs.; lemon (It.) 525 cs., (Germ.) 1 cs.; lime (B.W.I.) 21 cs., 1 dm.; nutmeg (Holl.) 3 cs., (U.S.) 2 cs.; orange (It.) 25 cs., (Holl.) 1 dm., (B.W.I.) 5 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.) 2 pots; patchouli (Straits) 5 cs., (Holl.) 5 cs.; pennyroyal (Sp.) 2 dm.; peppermint (Jp.) 205 cs., (U.S.) 2 dm.; petitgrain (Argent.) 10 cs.; pine (Germ.) 2 cs.; rosewood (Fr.) 2 cs.; sandalwood (Aust.) 40 cs.; spike (Sp.) 11 dm.; thyme (Fr.) 1 cs.; ylang-ylang (Fr.) 2 cs.; undescribed, (Fr.) 15 cs., (Jp.) 40 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

The spot market continues steady and there is little change reported on the Continent. Business, although limited and keen, has been fairly good. Acetanilide, calcium lactate, creosote ex beechwood, and potassium permanganate are easier.

ACETANILIDE has been moving in small lots, with prices slightly easier at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., according to quantity, for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN is still quiet but steady at 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per lb., spot.

ASPRIN.—Quite good business continues here at competitive prices: good brands, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

BARRITONE remains quiet at about 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—British makers offer at 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex works; Continental, practically free from chlorine, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is quiet, with dealers offering five-kilo lots on spot at 3s. 3d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) remains dull at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—There is nothing further to add to our comments of last week. The new move on the part of the Bromine Convention to restrict sales to makers of bromides appears to be correct. This should have the effect of ultimately hardening the market: ammonium, 2s. 3d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Business has been sustained, but competition is keen. Dealers' prices are easier, about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. British makers quote 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. ex works.

CHLORAL HYDRATE has been moving in small lots, with duty-paid crystals at about 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—A little more inquiry about, but second-hand parcels still hold the market at about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady at about 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains dull at about 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE holds steady at the recently advanced prices of 7s. 3d. to 7s. 5d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Competition is very keen at about 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE.—Fair interest continues at about 4s. 7d. to 4s. 11d. per lb., according to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Dealers' prices continue at 2s. 3d. per lb. for quantities in demijohns. Good business is being done in technical, 50 per cent., by weight, at about £41 per ton, spot.

METHYL SALICYLATE has attracted quite good business of late, but sales prices have been cut badly: according to quantity, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., in carboys.

METHYL SULPHONAL is quiet at about 16s. to 16s. 3d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—No further change in prices for B.P. finest Dutch, two-cwt. cases, 72s.; five cases, 70s. 6d.; ten cases, 70s. per cwt., spot.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is irregular, with large quantities offering at cheap rates: quoted at about 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb. for 100 per cent. powder; higher prices for material for tablet making.

PARALDEHYDE is quiet at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—Fair business continues, with dealers' prices in the region of 4s. to 4s. 2d. per lb.

PHENAZONE is now steady, with spot prices at 6s. to 6s. 1½d. per lb.; slightly less would be taken for large parcels to arrive.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN remains rather quiet, with one-cwt. lots on spot at about 4s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are very keen, especially for ton lots or more: quoted on spot at about 7½d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is dull, with dealers quoting at about 5s. 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN is moving fairly well at about 3s. 9d. per lb. SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Dealers' prices range from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity, spot. British makers' list prices, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., ex works; technical, 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb.

SALOL is unchanged, with business quiet at 3s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Quite good business has been done at cut prices. Dealers quote from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb., according to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains dull on spot at 9s. 9d. per lb. for quantities and up to 10s. 6d. for small lots.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Most business is being done at very competitive prices: B.P. crystals, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d. per lb.; B.P. powder, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHONAL remains flat on spot at about 11s. 3d. per lb. for small lots.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *leviss* is steady, with quantities at about 2s. 8½d., and small lots up to 2s. 10d. per lb.

TARTAR EMETIC.—Dealers are quoting technical, 43 to 44 per cent., to arrive, at close up to 11½d. per lb. B.P. crystals or powder is 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) shows signs of a little more interest. Quotations are still at about 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent., according to quantity, for crystals or powder to arrive.

THYMOL is steady, with fair business at about 12s. to 12s. 3d. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves) in limited demand, with competition keen: about 21s. 9d. to 22s. 6d. per lb., spot, is quoted, according to quantity.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry Duty are the following:—Aspirin, £184; bromide salts, £538; 'hydroxide,' £479; phenolphthalein, £165; sodium salicylate, £284; undescribed chemicals, £1,518. *Entered for warehousing*: Ten cases chloral hydrate; seventeen cases methyl salicylate.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, February 24.

A FURTHER week of steady markets showing but very little change. Comment, however, continues to be made on keen competition. The volume of business has been moderately good. Arsenic is flat with the outlook unpromising.

ACETIC ACID is not so active as it might be, but prices are steady and competition keen: 80 per cent. technical, £38; 80 per cent. pure, £39, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE has been rather quieter, but is steady at £80 to £81 per ton, for B.C.S., in drums, ex wharf.

ALUM meets with a fair demand on spot at £3 15s. to £9 per ton, for lump in casks; cheaper to arrive.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS).—Spot lots are quoted at about 1s. 2d. per lb. in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; much cheaper for quantities on contract, to arrive.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is steady, with grey galvanising at £24 5s. spot, and about £24 per ton for early arrival.

ARSENIC.—The recent attempt to advance prices appears to have failed, and the market remains neglected so far as important business is concerned. The quotation for Cornish powder stands at about £14 to £14 5s. per ton, f.o.r. mines. The expected demand in America on account of the reported return of the cotton boll weevil pest has not materialised.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) continue steady at about £9 7s. 6d. to £9 10s. per ton, in casks; cheaper for quantities to arrive.

BARYTES is steady with fair business passing at from £3 5s. to £5 15s. per ton, c.i.f., according to quantity and quality.

BLEACHING POWDER (35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine) from British makers for home consumption is quoted at £3 10s. per ton, delivered, for four-ton contracts.

BORAX.—Commercial crystals, £23 per ton; powder, £24 per ton, packed in 2-cwt. bags, carriage paid to any station in Great Britain.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The export demand is anything but active, but the market is steady at about £24 10s. per ton, f.o.b., for casks, less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Dealers' prices appear to be very steady at 76s. to 77s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., and there is a gradually increasing inquiry.

EPSOM SALT.—Commercial quality is offered on spot by dealers at about £5 2s. 6d. to £5 5s. per ton, in bags, and slightly cheaper for quantities to arrive.

FORMALDEHYDE has been rather quieter, but prices for 40 per cent. by volume are maintained at about £40 per ton, ex wharf.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—A fair business has been done, with the spot price about £3 12s. 6d. to £3 15s. per ton, in bags, for commercial; cheaper for quantities to arrive.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate, spot, brown, £42; white, £43 10s. per ton; red lead, imported, £41; white lead, dry, £40 10s.; ground in oil, £41 10s., c.i.f. London. The market has been very steady, and business heavier than usual.

LITHOPONE is moving well, and is very steady at £21 to £21-7s. 6d. per ton for good brands of 30 per cent. Continental red seal, spot; cheaper for quantities to arrive.

OXALIC ACID.—Competition is very keen in the region of 3¾d. per lb., spot and forward.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Dealers' prices continue steady, and business is up to the average: up to 5 tons, £23 10s.; 5 to 15 tons, £27 10s.; 15 tons and over, £26 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf, to arrive.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE has been quite steady, with a limited spot business; most interest shown in forward positions: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 5s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks, spot.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE has met with a good business at from 3¾d. per lb., according to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Dealers continue to do big business, but prices are being cut very fine: commercial quality, in drums, 5½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN is steady, with sales satisfactory: spot is about 7½d., and about 7d. forward, for quantities.

SAL AMMONIAC is steadier at last week's reduced rates; business fair: dog-tooth crystals, £30; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £19 10s. per ton, in casks; slightly cheaper for quantities to arrive.

SALTCAKE for home consumers is offered by British makers from £3 per ton, delivered in bulk.

SODIUM ACETATE holds firm with supplies still very short: quoted at about £19 10s. to £20 per ton.

SODIUM CHLORATE continues to be quoted for forward delivery at about 3d. to 3½d. per lb., according to quantity.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Prices are very steady, with a little more inquiry about: photographic pea crystals, £14 to £14 7s. 6d. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial lump, in casks, £9 per ton, ex wharf. British makers' prices for pure crystals for home consumers, £14 to £15 per ton, according to quantity, delivered to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is easier and the market is very dull, but an early revival is expected and firmer conditions are anticipated as the season comes along: 96 per cent., £13 2s. 6d.; refined, £13 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London. Liverpool prices 2s. 6d. per ton less.

SODIUM NITRITE remains very quiet, and prices for 100 per cent. basis are down to £21 5s. per ton, docks, London.

SODIUM SULPHIDE.—Dealers' prices are unchanged, and business is poor: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 5s.; broken, £12 5s. per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR has been in fair demand at previous prices: American crude is about £5 12s. 6d. delivered Manchester; Sicilian is £11 to £11 5s. for flowers, and £9 to £9 5s. for roll, delivered from London warehouses.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch is the feature of this market, with a further sharp advance in price recorded, and business moving well. Other items are steady, with the demand moderate. ANILINE OIL is a shade cheaper for quantities at 6½d. to 7d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT remains quiet, with the quoted price at 7d. per lb., drums extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is steady at about 11½d. per lb., carriage paid; business fair. TOLUOL continues steady and in fair demand: pure, 2s.; 90's, commercial, 1s. 8½d. per gallon, ex works. XYLOL is moving well at unchanged prices: pure, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon, ex works. CARBOLIC ACID crystals keep steady, but business is not so good as it might be: quoted at 5½d. per lb., f.o.b. in quantities. Crude 60's is 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon. CRESYLIC ACID is rather firmer, with 97 to 99 per cent. at about 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9½d. per gallon, according to quantity. Pale 95 per cent., 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon; dark, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per gallon; good demand. CREOSOTE OIL continues unchanged on a moderately busy market: f.o.b., 7½d.; ex works, 6½d. per gallon, in quantities. NAPHTHALENE meets with only limited business at keen prices: flakes or balls, £14 to £14 5s.; powder, £11 10s.; crystals, £12 15s. per ton, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is unchanged at £47 for one-ton lots, ex wharf; cheaper prices for quantities to arrive. PYRIDINE is dull at about 18s. per gallon and upwards. PITCH has been active, and prices are again dearer at 70s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast; market is very firm.

Fixed Oils, etc.

PALM oils show a good recovery with the market closing firm. In most other directions business remains very poor and the market is generally depressed. American turpentine is cheaper, coconut oils are steady, raw, naked linseed oil is dull. ACID OILS are still quiet but prices show a slight recovery: coconut and palm kernel, 37s. 6d.; groundnut, 34s.; soya, 31s., spot. CASTOR remains dull, but prices are a little better: pharmaceutical, 49s.; first pressings, 44s.; second pressings, 41s., spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots; finest Italian, 70s. to 75s., in cases; medicinal French, 68s., in cases. COCONUT is much steadier: deodorised, spot, 51s.; Ceylon, 45s., c.i.f.; Cochín, 54s., c.i.f. COTTON.—No further change in prices and market still flat: deodorised, 47s.; common edible, 45s.; soapmaking, 41s.; crude, 38s., spot. GROUNDNUT is quiet and easier: deodorised, 50s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 45s., c.i.f. PALM KERNEL continues quiet: deodorised, 47s.; crude, 44s., spot. PALM.—Prices have recovered to some extent and the market is now firm, with a fair amount of business: Lagos, 39s.; softs, 38s. 9d.; mediums, 38s. 6d.; hards, 38s. 9d.; bleached, 41s. 6d., spot. RAPE is quiet and unchanged: refined, 53s.; crude, 51s., spot. SOYA is quiet, with a slight advance in prices: deodorised, 46s.; crude, 39s. 9d., spot. LINSÉED (raw, naked).—There is little change in prices on the week, the market closing very steady, but not active. On spot, 32s. 3d.; February, 30s. 3d.; March-April, 30s. 4½d.; May-August, 30s. 6d.; September-December, 30s. 9d.; boiled oil, spot, 33s. 9d., per cwt. Hull: on spot, 30s. 7½d.; March-April, 30s. 4½d.; May-August, 30s. 4½d.; September-December, 30s. 6d. TURPENTINE.—There has been an accentuation of depression in spite of the fact that the American market has kept steady. Renewed liquidation, while the February tenders turned out rather larger than had been expected, together with a generally limited consumptive demand, account for the weakness. The Continental demand has been held back and the position continues uncertain. The statistical position has been further improved by good withdrawals from stocks, but the surplus being still heavy there is not much temptation to support the market pending further developments in America. Last week's deliveries were 2,738 barrels, making an aggregate of 18,272 barrels since January 1, against 15,036 barrels same period last year, and the stocks were 42,992 barrels, against 23,652 barrels a year previous. Spot closes at 62s. 6d.; March-April 63s., May-June, 62s., and July-December, 59s. per cwt. WOOD.—Hankow, on spot, is cheaper at 61s. 6d. per cwt., in barrels. RESIN continued idle, with further fluctuations in buyers' favour. C.i.f. terms for the lower grades of American range from 25s. 10½d. up to 29s. 6d., including H, while the higher grades stand at 50s. for I up to 34s. 6d. for W.W. Spot terms command about 6d. more, except for the W.W. quality, which is getting scarce, and stands at about 35s. 6d. to 36s., ex wharf London. French W.W., 31s. 3d. per cwt. OLIVE.—B.P. in 40-gallon barrels is quoted at 6s. 2d. per gallon, net.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Quoted prices are about the same in this section, but, owing to slow demand, some items are rather easy. Lubricating oils are steady. BENZOL.—Conditions remain steady, with business good: crude 65s., about 1s. 3½d.; standard motor, about 1s. 8½d.; pure, 1s. 11½d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL.—Dealers' prices unaltered, market quiet: 950 gravity, £3 17s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 7s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.—Business is distinctly quiet: wax, 3½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale, 26s. 4½d. per cwt., c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS are unchanged: American standard white, 1s.; water-white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6d. to 6½d. ex tank, 6½d. buyers' barrels filled free, and 10½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS are quiet and easy as quoted: Special No. 1, £28; No. 1, £26 10s.; No. 2, £24 7s. 6d.; No. 3 half-white, £23; No. 4 half-white, about £15 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS continue steady with business quite good: 90 to 190, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d.; heavy 90 to 190, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per gallon. PETROLEUM JELLIES are unchanged and business is slow: white to snow-white, £55 to £58; amber and yellow, £19 to £22; red vet, £18 17s. 6d.; dark stiff green, £14 per ton, ex wharf, London, barrels free. LUBRICATING OILS.—Spot market is fairly steady, but dull. Shipment conditions are also steady: spot pales, £11 to £23 7s. 6d.; reds, £13 5s. to £23 7s. 6d.; dark cylinders, £13 15s. to £34 10s.; filtered cylinders, £21 5s. to £34 per ton, less 2½ per cent. ex wharf, London. SOLUBLE OIL AND CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £28 10s. per ton, according to grade. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL unchanged at £17 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent.

Sierra Leone Palm Kernels

SIERRA LEONE'S trade in palm kernels showed a good advance in 1924 compared with 1923, according to the report on the Colony and Protectorate. The quantity exported during 1924 amounted to 61,117 tons, an increase of 1,572 tons. The value, including duty, amounted to £1,096,386, or £127,589 more than the 1923 total. This quantity constitutes a "record" in the annual export of palm kernels from the colony. The improvement in the quality of kernels was fully maintained and local prices were high. The United Kingdom absorbed 97.1 per cent. of the kernels exported, the remainder going to Germany. In 1913 Germany took 87.5 per cent. and the United Kingdom 12.5. Last year the United Kingdom obtained one-fifth of its palm kernel supply from Sierra Leone.

Imports of Novocain

THE following figures show the duty paid imports (ex ship) of novocain into Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the several countries of consignment during the years 1924 and 1925:—

Country	Year ended December 31, 1924		Year ended December 31, 1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lb.	£	lb.	£
Germany ..	—	2	108	461
Netherlands ..	—	2	—	—
France ..	—	—	—	5
Switzerland ..	—	1	—	1
U.S. America ..	—	1	—	1

Ceylon Produce

THE Colonial Secretary has circularised the various Ceylon Government agents and their assistants, asking them to take steps to secure the greater local production of jaggery, chillies, turmeric and tamarinds. The circular states that it is the desire of Government that Ceylon should become as self-supporting as possible in these products, which, experience has shown, can be grown satisfactorily in the island. It is pointed out that large quantities of chillies can be grown in the Giruwa Pattus of the Hambantota District, the drier part of Uva, the North-Central Province, Matale District, Walapane in the Nuwara Eliya District, and in parts of the North-Western Province. In all these the cultivation of chillies is to be insisted upon, and in those areas which appear to be well suited to growing chillies every encouragement is to be given to villagers to grow this crop and consideration given to assisting its marketing. It has been suggested that public auctions of produce might be feasible at a limited number of centres in some areas and that by this means the grower would be more likely to secure increased value for his crops. Government agents are asked to give the suggestion their careful consideration and trial auctions made at such centres as they may consider suitable.

Exchange Rates on London

THE following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	February 17	February 24
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.13½—12.13½	12.13½—14.00
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.42—20.43	20.41½—20.42½
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	106.95—107.00	106.95—107.00
Bulgaria	Lev. to £	25.22½	660—680*	670 sellers
Calcutta	Per rup.	110	18½d.—18½d.	18½d.—18½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	920—935	925—940
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.72—18.75	18.72—18.75
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	342—346	342—344
Hong Kong	Tl. \$	25.22½	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	120.50—120.60	120.90—120.91
Kobe	Yen	24.58½	22½d.—22½d.	22½d.—22½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.22½	34.45—34.47	34.44—34.46
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.88½—4.88½	4.87½—4.88½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.86½—4.86½	4.86½—4.86½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	23.15—23.18	22.67—22.70
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	133.45—133.55	133.00—133.10
Singapore	Per dol.	28½d.	28½d.—28½d.	27½d.—28½d.
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16—18.17	18.15—18.16
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.25—25.26	25.26—25.27
Vienna	Sh. to £	24.02	34.52—34.57	34.50—34.55
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	35—37	38 sellers

* Nominal.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Retail Pharmacists' Union Election

SIR,—Up to the present the Metropolitan area (which includes London, Middlesex, Surrey, West Ham, and Walthamstow) has been represented on the Executive of the R.P.U. by two London members and one from West Ham, who are also members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. While fully recognising the abilities of these gentlemen, we are of the opinion that the interests of the branches in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey would best be served by a member directly representing them on the Executive. We consider that this is the only fair method of representation. For this reason the Thames Valley District Branch of the R.P.U. has nominated Mr. H. E. Clement as a candidate for election. Mr. Clement is a working pharmacist who has been in business at Hampton Hill for thirty years. He has been a member of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee since its inception, is a member of the Middlesex Insurance Committee, and at the last general meeting was elected on the Finance and General Purposes Committee for that body. He is one of the founders of the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association and a past-President. Finally, he is in a position to devote the necessary time to the important work of the R.P.U. Executive. In the opinion of the members of this Branch he is a most suitable man to be on the Executive, and we appeal to all members in the Metropolitan area to give him their vote and secure his election.—Yours faithfully,

W. S. HOWELLS, President.

C. B. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary.

Thames Valley Branch of the R.P.U.

SIR,—At the request of various friends I have consented to stand for election on the Executive of the R.P.U. My intended candidature is strongly supported by the Thames Valley District Branch of the R.P.U., and I am standing for election as nominee of this Branch. For thirty years past I have been engaged in retail business as a pharmacist at Hampton Hill, and I am still actively interested in the conduct of my own business. This enables me to realise in a most direct manner the trouble and annoyance caused by the ever-increasing number of irksome regulations with which the pharmacist of to-day is afflicted. In so far as may lie in my power, I wish to stem the flood of new regulations and to secure modification of those already in existence. I have been a member of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee since its inception, and have served as vice-chairman and chairman of that body. As you are doubtless aware, the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee has always been foremost in demanding increased remuneration and better terms for the panel chemist. If elected on the Executive of the R.P.U., I should consider it my duty to urge an increase in our dispensing fees. At a time when the total cost of prescriptions is falling, our gross profit on N.H.I. dispensing work appears to be increasing in proportion, and I am convinced that strenuous efforts may be necessary to avoid this false appearance of improved conditions being made an excuse for further reducing our dispensing fees. In all else that concerns the business interest of pharmacists engaged in retail trade I take a keen concern. My opinion is that the R.P.U. can be made one of the finest representative trade organisations in the kingdom, and be able to stimulate when necessary the Pharmaceutical Society and Government departments. I am prepared to work to this end, and therefore solicit the favour of members' votes and interest.—Yours faithfully,

H. E. CLEMENT.

Hampton Hill.

North of England Medical Formulary

SIR,—In view of the correspondence addressed to me personally, may I deal, through your columns, with the points involved? I do not wish to discuss the merits

or demerits of formularies as such, except to say that, from the point of view of the insured person, they do not make for efficient treatment. Nor do I wish to stress the point that with so much material available it seems unfortunate to create or assemble another set of formulas. But this much is obvious—that if such a formulary is brought into use, most certainly the medical and pharmaceutical interests should unite to agree upon appropriate and accurate standards. That is my first point, that all sound and desirable procedure was deliberately ignored in order to rush into use this so-called Formulary. And this course was adopted with cunning aforethought, in order to carry with a formulary certain other highly contentious matters. The real trouble behind all this was the obvious fact that the doctor was growing more and more careless. Any chemist with even a reasonable amount of dispensing could offer ample evidence of that. Personally, I can produce grotesque "prescriptions" by the dozen and pick them up daily. Not merely hundreds, but thousands, of Insurance prescriptions are corrected by the chemist before ever reaching the Pricing Bureau. These troubles have worried the Bureau. Human nature in the shape of the panel prescriber has been too much for them. They are too prone to ignore the rush conditions of the evening hours, when the bulk of the prescribing and dispensing is done. But while dispensing errors are pursued and purged by a drug-testing scheme, prescribing errors are interred at the Pricing Office. To remedy these troubles the Bureau seeks a scheme untroubled by any considerations of sound medical and pharmaceutical practice. Like all officials, they find the line of least resistance and preferably guarded by the dog with the smallest teeth. It was far removed from their thoughts to tackle the Panel Committees and make them put their house in order. Slackness being the order of the house, they proceed to standardise slackness, not to sweep it out. The really high-class vacuum cleaners recently installed, the regional medical officers, are far too busy teaching practitioners the real art of substitution. What an excellent training-ground for pharmacist pupils! Prescriptions indicating neither quantity nor dose; prescriptions indicating one thing and meaning another; conditions that no decent doctor would care to carry into private practice. These are the scraps of paper to be flung at insured persons. This is what the dispensing conditions indicated on page 4 of the booklet issued as the N.E.M.F. mean. If panel chemists in the North intend to swallow that, then, I take it, like the insured person, they will swallow anything.—Yours faithfully,

FRANK G. HINES.

York.

Pharmacopœia Revision

SIR,—The thing that strikes one most with regard to Pharmacopœia revision is that so many articles which are in constant use, either for dispensing or for retail sale, are not included in the Pharmacopœia at all; and if at any time they are eventually included in a new edition, the formula is generally altered beyond recognition. For example, the tr. chlorof. et morph. of the B.P. 1885 was to represent chlorodyne, although this name was not given as a synonym; but in the 1898 edition tr. chlorof. et morph. co. was an entirely different preparation, and bore no resemblance to chlorodyne or anything else. Such commonly used preparations as syr. ferri phosph. co. and syr. hypophos. co. are not included at all. After reading Mr. Frank Hines's letter (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 232), it seems that the B.P. will be superfluous in the near future, at any rate for Insurance dispensing; why not go a step further and print on the back of the insured person's contribution card a series of ailments with the corresponding numbers for the medicine? The whole costly and elaborate medical service would be quite unnecessary, and patients would no longer have to spend their evenings in uncomfortable and often badly-lighted waiting-rooms in close contact with other persons suffering from they know not what.—Faithfully yours,

SATIRICAL (22/2).

Appreciations

The good old *C. & D.* is as good as ever.—*F. L.* (22/1).

You give far more than value for money.—*G. D. S.* (19/2).

Legal Queries

A. M. (19/2).—Neither of the prescriptions you send comes within the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

P. W. C. (19/2).—"Digestive Mixture" is not a dutiable title under the Medicine Stamp Acts.

E. F. (21/2).—Tinct. opii is shown under morphine in the "dangerous" drugs register under a decision of the Home Office.

W. G. (20/2).—(1) The preparation, the formula for which you send, contains ext. ipecac. liq., which is a scheduled poison.

H. J. S. (13/2).—A limited company lawfully carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist is in the same position as a pharmacist in regard to the sale of medicated wines.

S. & Co. (11/2).—A preparation containing lobelia can only legally be sold retail by qualified chemists. The amount you mention is sufficient to make it an active medicament.

C. S. P. (7/2).—We have searched our files for many years, but have not been able to trace any legal cases in which claims were made for personal injuries due to the use of depilatories.

A. R. H. (9/2).—If the strength of the ammonia solution is less than 5 per cent. it need not be labelled "Poison" or "Poisonous." It would not be good policy to label it specifically "Non-poisonous."

C. H. (16/2).—The retail sale of a "known, admitted and approved" remedy by a non-qualified person is not permitted unless the article bears a medicine stamp. The matter is not altered by placing the formula on the label.

F. W. H. (10/2).—There would, we think, be some confusion in putting on the market two preparations under a similar name associated with the trade name you mention, and the assumption would be that the preparations are similar.

Labelitis (16/2).—(1) A solution of ammonia 33 per cent. must be labelled "poisonous." (2) "Aniseed Balsam" is not a dutiable title, but if the word balsam is used with the name of a part of the body, e.g., lung balsam, the mixture is liable to medicine-stamp duty.

G. G. H. (14/2).—Part I poisons diluted or incorporated with diluents become preparations of the poison. With certain poisons there is a limit for strength of the preparation above which retains them in Part I, below in Part II. The three tablets you mention are in Part II.

M. L. S. (10/2).—Carbolic acid and its homologues, used exclusively for agriculture or horticulture, are excluded from the Poisons Schedules by a special provision under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. These articles are not, therefore, affected by the Labelling of Poisons Order.

C. V. C. (18/2).—The Labelling of Poisons Order does not affect the linseed, liquorice and chlorodyne lozenges unless they contain a statutory poison. The term "Chlorodyne" without further definition has different meanings, and your customers do not appear to be breaking any law in using the title.

W. R. (20/2).—(1) Ext. ipecac. liq. is a scheduled poison and preparations containing it cannot be sold by unqualified persons. (2) "Cough Cream" is a title which would render a preparation liable to medicine-stamp duty. (3) "Known, admitted and approved" remedies may only be sold by certain people, such as chemists.

Dangerous (15/2).—Both preparations, the formulas for which you send, must be labelled "poison," and if the chlorodyne used is tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. '85, neither article comes within the Dangerous Drugs Act. In Ireland it is not necessary to state on the label the name and proportion of each poison contained in the mixtures.

S. R. K. (16/2).—(1) The safest way of finding out whether a title for a medicine is in use is to apply for the registration of the word as a trade-mark, when the Registrar will inform you whether he will accept the mark as new. (2) The Registration of Business Names Act requires the registration of the persons owning a business not carried on in their own names.

Coltsfoot (13/2).—It is necessary that the active ingredients of a preparation that professes to be made from a registered formula for a "known, admitted and approved" remedy should conform in quantity with those stated. Your best plan will be to re-register the formula in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1927, next December. You will require to declare the proportion of the poisons contained in the mixture.

G. B. (26/1).—There is no minimum limit laid down in the Pharmacy Acts for cantharidin in hair washes which would make it possible to state with certainty that the article came within the legal principle of *de minimis*. We take the view that if it is stated on the label that a scheduled poison is in the lotion the amount should be stated on the label. If the amount is infinitesimal the claim that the article owes part of its virtue to the poison would be baseless.

Fama Clamosa (16/2).—(1) The words of the Labelling of Poisons Order are, "bears to the total ingredients of the preparation," so that 6.2 per cent., 3 dr. in 6 oz. or 1 in 16, are all correct methods of expressing the quantity of tr. camph. co. in the mixture. To state "This mixture contains tr. camph. co. B.P. 3iij.—Poison" does not give proportion or percentage. (2) The new Methylated Spirits Order does not preclude the sale of the compound sick-room spirit as hitherto.

T. B. (18/2).—Technically vin. ipecac. contains a poisonous alkaloid and should be labelled "poison." However, being a B.P. preparation, it comes under the concession in the Labelling of Poisons Order and is the "article" to be labelled. Since no one could be poisoned by vin. ipecac. as an "article," the usual practice has been not to label it "poison." The Pharmaceutical Society has never, so far as we know, prosecuted anyone for not labelling vin. ipecac. "poison."

F. H. (19/2) has an apprentice who has just reached the age of sixteen. What National Insurance contributions must now be paid in respect of him? [Assuming that the lad receives some money payment, he must be insured under both the schemes of insurance. The weekly contributions payable are: For Health and Pensions, 1s. 6d., of which "F. H." and the apprentice must pay half each; and for Unemployment Insurance 7½d., of which the apprentice pays 3½d. and "F. H." the rest.]

O. R. (11/2) made a denture for a patient, who afterwards complained that it hurt him in one place. This defect was put right, and the patient then complained that the denture hurt him in another place; but it was pointed out to the patient that the denture was more than an inch away from that place. Whenever the patient has been asked to pay for the denture he has refused to do so upon the ground that it does not fit. He refuses, however, to allow "O. R." to put it right. Do we advise legal proceedings? [If "O. R." is satisfied that the denture is satisfactory, or can be made so, we advise him to sue for payment of his account. Possibly a letter from a solicitor might induce the patient to pay his debt.]

G. V. T. (16/2) asks if he is entitled to claim a deduction in making his income-tax return in respect of any of the following: (a) The cost of a portable shed used entirely for holding stock; (b) cost of replacing worn-out linoleum in the shop; (c) money spent on advertising and in the purchase of calendars and the like; (d) cost of N.H.I. and U.I. stamps to put on the cards of his employees; and, if so, can he deduct only in respect of the employer's contribution, or can he also deduct the cost of the contribution payable by the employee? [(a) This is a capital expenditure on plant, and as such not allowable, but if it is a renewal it comes under next head; (b) a deduction is allowed for this to the extent of the difference between the cost of the new linoleum and the break-up value of the old; (c) the rule is to allow cost of advertising so far as the advertising is necessary to keep up the current profits of an established business; (d) N.H.I. and U.I. payments made by a person in respect of persons employed by him in the trade or business he carries on are allowable deductions, but this does not extend to payments he is under no obligation to make.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

J. H. H. (1/2).—EASTON'S SYRUP.—An extra "0" has crept in between the decimal point and the figure given in the Commercial Compendium (*C. & D.*, January 30, p. 174) for the strychnine content of Easton's syrup. Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strychn. B.P. is 0.57 in 1,000, which makes the percentage 0.057.

C. A. S. (2/2).—SANCTUARY OIL.—We believe the Greek Church insists upon the use of vegetable oil only in the lamps which burn in the church sanctuary. In this case a mixture rape oil 3 parts, cottonseed oil (separated from stearin) 1 part, linseed oil 1 part, is used. Where it is permissible to mix mineral oils, the proportion of thin liquid paraffin to colza oil varies from 20 to 60 per cent. Deodorised paraffin oil as a diluent is employed for some purposes, e.g., cycle-lamp oil, but for churches the liquid paraffin is the mineral oil used.

D. W. F. (2/2).—PRESCRIPTION PRICING.—The charge on the *C. & D.* Costing System for dispensing the prescription you send is 5s. 10d.

Botulus (3/2).—The amount of sausage flavour to add in the recipes given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is not a fixed quantity. Those containing salt are generally adjusted so as to be used in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 lb. of meat; the more concentrated forms without salt are used in about half this amount. It should be recognised that a maker adjusts the flavour to what he judges suits his customers' taste.

J. D. (3/2).—FROSTING GLASS.—We are unable to supply complete details of the method of obscuring glass bottles, but the main constituent is water-glass, to which a small quantity of a white or coloured pigment is added. This is applied to the glass, and then the glass is heated to a high temperature to render the water-glass insoluble in water.

F. L. (3/2).—BOOKS ON CONFECTIONERY.—Skuse's "Complete Confectioner" (Bush. 7s. 6d.); Gunter's "Modern Confectioner" (Dean & Son); Read's "Confectionery" (Dean & Son).

Hussar (4/2).—The best preservative for syr. ficorum would be chloroform m.j. to 3ij. This, with the sugar, should be sufficient to prevent mould in the preparation.

H. T. (4/2).—HAIR-WAVING PREPARATIONS.—These depend upon the presence of alkali to cause waviness and acacia or tragacanth to render the waviness more permanent. The powder form may consist of dried sodium carbonate with a third of its bulk of powdered acacia, and the liquid form of potassium carbonate (4 per cent.) with borax (1 per cent.) and mucilage of tragacanth (10 per cent.) in a suitable perfumed medium.

H. M. G. (5/2).—SEALING WAX.—The composition of sealing wax depends upon the purpose to which the article is to be put. We append recipes for two varieties:—

Letter War	
Button shellac	4½ lb.
Best resin	1½ lb.
Turpentine	2 oz.
Vermilion	12 cz.
Barytes	1½ lb.

Bottle War	
Best resin	½ cwt.
Barytes	1 cwt.
Vermilion	9 lb.

W. & Co. (5/2).—There is no solvent for cycle enamel if this has been put on by heat. It can only be removed by mechanical means. For so-called enamel applied with a brush without heat it is probable that turpentine or methylated spirit would move it, but it depends upon the composition of the enamel.

C. R. (5/2).—POISON GASES.—In the *C. & D.*, 1, 1925, p. 572, there is a list of poison gases used in warfare, including eight kinds of "tear" gas. We cannot undertake to supply particulars of the manufacture of any of these.

J. C. (5/2).—BOOKS ON RETAIL SALES.—See *C. & D.*, January 2, p. 11, and January 9, p. 45.

Aqua (6/2).—It is difficult to say what is "an ideal and popular perfume for a hair-wash." If for men's use the least amount of perfume employed the better, bay rum, not exactly a "perfume," being preferred by most men. For women's use probably scents containing neroli, jasmin or lavender are the most popular.

T. E. D. (8/2).—SIROP D'ŒILLET ROUGE, F. CODEX.—Syr. caryoph. rub. Dry petals of *dianthus caryophyllus ruber*, 100 grams; boiling distilled water, 1,500 grams. Infuse six hours in a closed vessel, press, allow to stand, and decant. Then dissolve sugar in the proportion of 180 grams to 100 of liquid. Bring to the boil and strain.

E. H. G. B. (9/2).—INSURANCE DISPENSING.—(1) Elastic web bandage is included in the Drug Tariff, and by the terms of his contract the chemist is expected to keep the bandage in stock. He is for this reason not allowed anything for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in obtaining any tariff appliances. The loss you refer to is probably postage, as you should be able to buy at the price allowed in the tariff, these being fixed after reference to chemists' representatives. (2) For "urgent" prescriptions double the appropriate fee is allowed. Insurance Committees generally require that such prescriptions shall be marked "urgent" by the doctor, and that the time of issue shall be stated. The chemist then, in order to receive his "double" fee, should sign the form on the back and give the actual time of dispensing. No "better" fee is paid in the exceptional circumstances you mention than would be paid had the script in question been dispensed at 8.30 p.m., when the proprietor might be found still on his premises. (3) Stannoxyd tablets being a proprietary preparation the chemist need not break bulk. If a doctor orders less than an original bottle a chemist may supply nearest size and claim the value on the form. Out-of-pocket expenses may be claimed also. If bulk is broken the chemist takes the risk of disposing of the balance. In the case mentioned the value of thirty tablets calculated from the cost of the original eighty should be allowed, plus the value of the appropriate medicine stamp.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," February 15, 1876

Glasgow Chemists' Association

(From a facetious account of the annual social gathering.)

"The members were not exactly in Court dress, but in the fashion prevalent in the days of our grannies. Their heads were liberally powdered with magnesia, and their faces adorned with tiny bits of court plaster. The night was wet and boisterous, and, on entering the spacious hall, each guest was considerably presented with a warm cup of salts and senna. Some, however, preferred sulphur and treacle, while others took to Indian pink and cream of tartar. All the seats were tastefully decorated with Allcock's porous plasters, which had the effect of keeping the occupants cool and comfortable throughout the evening. Instead of the ordinary table napkin, a piece of sticking-plaster was neatly substituted, and so folded as not to destroy its adhesive properties, with a view to its being made useful afterwards either as a gift to the Convalescent Home, or being sold to the Infirmary at cost price. The soups were served up in mortars, and dished with pestles; spatulas did duty for fish knives, scoops for spoons, and marble slabs for plates. Teetotalers bad as many seidlitz powders as they could consume. Those of a more convivial nature, and they predominated, were freely supplied with steel and quinine wines of the rarest vintages. Jalap sauce and cantharides mustard added piquancy to the viands, and altogether the menu did ample credit to the established fame of the purveyor. A bust of Galen, with the time-honoured symbol of the serpent twining round his temples, surmounted the president's chair. The walls were profusely ornamented with chest protectors, sponges, syringes, trusses, and other appropriate paraphernalia. . . . An assembly wound up the entertainment, the Chairman leading off with St. Vitus' Dance. After fortifying themselves with cork soles, chest protectors, warm plasters, respirators, and jugs of hot gruel, each took his several way and hurried home."



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Emergency Legislation.—Upon the outbreak of the European war in August 1914, legislation was passed to meet the exceptional circumstances which had arisen, and to this the name "emergency" is applied. This consisted of Statutes and of Proclamations and Orders in Council, made partly under the prerogative of the Crown, but more generally under the statutes. Most of the statutes were passed to have effect only for the period of the war and a limited time thereafter. The most important were those known as Defence of the Realm Acts, under which a large body of Regulations which came to be known as "Dora" were made. The chief of these Acts was the Defence of the Realm Act (No. 1), 1914, passed on August 8, 1914. Under this the King in Council was given power for the period of the war to issue Regulations as to the powers and duties of the naval and military authorities for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. In particular the Courts set up by those authorities were empowered to punish as if under military law civilians found guilty of breaches of Regulations made for ensuring the safety of means of communication, docks and harbours. This was followed in the same month by the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914, which added to the powers given by the first Act to the competent naval and military authorities to take over and use land for purposes incident to the conduct of the war. The first issue of the "Dora" Regulations on August 12, 1914, dealt chiefly with the taking over of property by the naval and military authorities and the prevention of the giving of information likely to be useful to the enemy. These were, however, soon expanded, either under the original Acts or special Acts, until they gradually extended to cover nearly every branch of national activity. An Act passed to postdate the "termination of the war" gave the emergency Acts and Regulations a period of life beyond that covered by actual warfare, but that period has since expired, and with it most of the emergency legislation. Of the Acts still (1926) in force the most important are the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, which began with the Act of 1915, which was passed for the period of the war and applied only to houses of an annual value not exceeding £35 in the Metropolis, £30 in Scotland, and £26 elsewhere. By a series of Amending Acts the range of houses has been extended until it now includes houses of a standard rent or rateable value not exceeding £105 in the Metropolis, £90 in Scotland, and £78 elsewhere. At the same time the operation of the Act as amended is continued in England up to December 25, 1927, and in Scotland up to May 28, 1928, provision being made for the keeping in force of part of the principal Act for a further period of five years beyond these dates.

Empties.—Packages charged for by wholesalers are generally credited at the same amount when returned empty and received by them in good condition, though in some cases a stipulation is made that the empty container must be returned within a stated period. There are two good reasons, from a chemist's point of view, for returning empties as soon as possible—the amount of space they require for storing and the amount of capital locked up. A system of keeping empty bottles and jars between removal of their contents and packing for return is to store all containers belonging to a particular manufacturer together, as this facilitates sorting out when sufficient have accumulated for a box or hamper to be packed. When the time for this operation arrives it is best to

classify the containers according to price and size, when it can be easily seen how many there are of each variety. These details are next entered in a book kept specially for "returns." The packing being finished, the advice note to be sent to the wholesaler can be made out from the returns book. Some manufacturers supply advice notes for empties, and it is only necessary to fill in the details. If such notes are not provided, particulars should be sent by letter of the number and description of packages, the contents and conveyance. When the credit note is received this should be checked against the entry in the returns book; discrepancies will usually be accounted for by breakages. Goods should never be returned with empties, as in the event of being lost or damaged they cannot be claimed for.

Emulsifying Machines.—The usual type of machine for making emulsions consists of a vertical cylinder, usually about 10 gallons capacity and with a rounded bottom, often jacketed below for warm water, and with two horizontal stirrers, one inside the other, geared so as to rotate rapidly in opposite directions. About 5 gallons of emulsion constitutes a batch, as space must be left for heating. Emulsion making with such machines is just as much a matter of *secundum artem* as with pestle and mortar. On a manufacturing scale it is usual to subject emulsions to further treatment to effect more even and more minute subdivision. This may be effected by "homogenisers" (used on a large scale for stabilising milk). The emulsion is driven under pressure past an agate valve kept by a powerful spring against a metal seating. The effect is to subject the emulsion to a rapid succession of shattering blows, whereby oil globules are broken up. Alternatively, the emulsion may be made to pass from the centre to the periphery of two discs having fine grooves and rotating in opposite directions. The colloid mill has been applied in recent years to the manufacture of difficult emulsions such as agar and petroleum, tar oils and sulphur washes. The principle of the colloid mill consists in subjecting the watery or other medium to a shearing action as it passes a gap of a few thousandths of an inch between two surfaces, one of which is rotating at a peripheral speed of several thousands of feet per minute. There are two types of colloid mill, the Plauson mill with a vertical beater, and the Burt Boulton horizontal mill, with gap between two coned surfaces, and which sucks in its own supplies.

Enema Syringes.—See Syringes.

Enfleurage.—A number of the more delicate flowers cannot be distilled for their perfume, on account of the ease with which the constituents of the essential oil are decomposed, and also on account of the very small proportions in which the perfume material exists. The perfume from such flowers is obtained by a process of extraction by means of a solvent. A highly volatile solvent is frequently used, and is recovered by distillation at a low temperature, as in the manufacture of absolutes and concretes. But for many flowers the older process of extraction by means of a non-volatile solvent is used, and produces results which are so satisfactory that the older processes have held their own against the newer ones. The solvents generally used are the finest lard, olive oil (or other high-grade vegetable oils), and sometimes fine-quality mineral oils. If the extraction be at ordinary temperatures the process is known as enfleurage, while if much heat be used it is termed maceration. The following is an outline of the method employed (E. J. Parry, "Cyclopedia of Perfumery," Vol. I, 228): The fat being melted on the water-bath (or the oil being heated) the flowers to be treated are added to it, and the mass is stirred to assist the extraction. The exhausted flowers are replaced by fresh ones until the fat is sufficiently charged with perfume. For that purpose a given weight of flowers is allowed for a charge of fat. The flowers, after treatment, still retain some of the perfumed fat. This is removed by pressing them, while hot, by means of presses. In this way there are obtained pomades when fats are employed, and perfumed oils when olive or mineral oils are used. The process is carried out at Grasse, principally in the case of the violet, rose, orange flower, and the cassie blossom. Certain flowers, such as the jasmine and the tuberose, which contain in the free state



The C.&D. Commercial Compendium



only a portion of the odorous matters which they are capable of yielding, must be treated by the process of cold enfleurage. Fat is spread on both sides of a sheet of glass surrounded by a wooden frame. On the upper surface of this apparatus, which is called a *chassis*, the flowers are spread. Another *chassis* is placed on the top of the one thus charged, and so on. The flowers are thus enclosed in chambers of which the top and bottom faces are covered with fat. The fat on the bottom surface becomes perfumed by contact and by diffusion; the odorous matters which escape are retained by the fat adhering to the upper surface. After a certain time, the next day in the case of *jasmin*, the exhausted flowers are replaced by fresh ones, care being taken to turn the *chassis* over. This operation is repeated until the desired concentration is obtained. If it be required to prepare a perfumed oil instead of fat, the *chassis* employed differs from that described above in the fact that the sheet of glass is replaced by a metal grid which supports a thick cloth which is saturated with oil. From these enfleurage products such perfume materials as "triple extracts" are prepared by extraction with alcohol, the nearly exhausted fat or oil, which is left as a residue, being known as *corps épuisé*. This is sold for soap perfumery. There is a scientific basis of a most interesting nature for the preference of enfleurage over extraction with a volatile solvent, in the case of such flowers as *jasmin*. If the flower, for example, *jasmin*, contains only a portion of its odorous constituents in the free state, and a portion in the form of an odourless glucoside, only that portion will be extracted by a volatile solvent which is soluble and in the free state. But by keeping the plant tissues alive, as is the case when cold enfleurage is employed, the normal life processes of the flower go on, and as fast as perfume is absorbed by the fat glucosidal decomposition takes place and more free perfume is generated, until the life processes are exhausted, and so a higher yield of actual perfume is obtained.

Engagements, terminating.—Commonly, the matter in which a continuing contract may be terminated is expressly stated in the contract itself. In the absence of a special provision upon this point, a contract may be terminated only in accordance with the legal principles applicable to the particular type of contract concerned. The class of contract which most commonly gives rise to disputes in this connection is the contract of service. The terms of an engagement should always provide what length of notice must be given by the party who wishes to put on end to the contract; but, if they do not, the length of notice must be such as custom requires or, in the absence of a special custom, reasonable. Apart from the custom that domestic servants are entitled to receive and must give a month's notice, there are few customs in this connection of which the courts will take notice, in the absence of special proof. The question, therefore, arises in every case—what length of notice is reasonable? It is, generally, considered that a shop-assistant is entitled to a month's notice, and the courts have so held in the case of a chemists' assistant. A manager or an employee in a particularly responsible position may be entitled to longer notice, say, three months. Three months is usually considered to be the proper length of notice for a commercial traveller. In every case, however, the length of notice required depends upon the circumstances, and the interval at which the wages are paid is not necessarily a determining factor. Dismissal of an employee without notice is justified, in certain events. Grounds for instant dismissal are: wilful refusal to obey a lawful and reasonable order to do something in the capacity in which the employee was engaged; serious misconduct, such as fraud or dishonesty; gross incivility, or insubordination; habitual neglect of duties; or incompetence. If an engagement is terminated improperly, the damages awarded are equivalent to the wages which the employee would have earned during the period of the notice which should have been given. An employer, also, is entitled to damages should he suffer any loss as the result of his

employee leaving before his contract of service has been properly terminated. (See also Assistants' Notice.)

Entrance to a Shop.—The entrance to a retail shop should be inviting, well-lighted, and, where possible, used for purposes of display. The side windows are of prime importance, because they have the power of suggesting further purchases to the person coming to the shop on a definite errand. Light is of the utmost value in the shop entrance, especially if the entrance is in the form of a long lobby. It is not advisable to supply the light from the lighting effects in the window, because this generally produces a glare. One of the most satisfactory methods is to have a translucent light fitting in the ceiling. It is a good thing to have a mat in the doorway. This should, if possible, be let into the floor, as otherwise it may trip up an unwary customer. Coir, rubber and leather mats have each their specific advantages. For the shop with an expansive entrance, a lobby showcase is a good thing. An alternative method is to have a showcase just inside the door. A step up into the entrance is likely to cause accidents, or, at any rate, to impede the progress of people entering the shop. A brass "kicking plate" at the bottom of the door will stand a lot more blows from hurrying feet than will the ordinary woodwork, and, if kept well polished, may serve to remind hasty customers that the door is opened by means of its handle, and not by foot leverage. It is a bad arrangement to have the door handle fixed so low that people find it necessary to stoop in order to open it. "Push" and "pull" plates should be fixed on the respective sides, and the door should be made to close automatically.

Enzyme is the name given to unorganised biological ferments (of animal or vegetable origin) which are able to accelerate specific reactions with glucosides, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, etc. Their action is usually hydrolytic, but may also be oxidising, reducing, or synthetic. Enzymes are included in the category of catalysts, as a small amount of enzyme converts a large amount of material. The ready destruction of enzymes by heat (between 65° C. and 100° C.) distinguishes them from most inorganic catalysts. The modern system of nomenclature is to use the ending "ase" as indicative of enzymes. Thus lactase converts lactose (milk sugar) into galactose and glucose, but there are notable exceptions to this terminology, such as pepsin, emulsin, rennet, etc., sanctioned by general usage. The distinction of unorganised and organised ferments (=enzymes) no longer holds good, as the latter, occurring naturally inside living cells (such as the alcoholic zymase of yeast), can be separated after disintegration. The newer view on enzymes is that they take part in accelerating equilibrium reactions in either direction according to local conditions. Thus diastase (amylase) converts starch into dextrin and maltose, or maltose and dextrin into starch, according to concentration of the solution. Enzyme reactions are also very susceptible to temperature and acidity (hydrogen ion concentration) of the solution; and fermentation industries such as malting, brewing, casein manufacture, etc., depend upon production of optimum conditions for enzyme reaction. Preparation of enzymes is difficult, requiring specific treatment for each kind of enzyme. The enzymes used in medicine, industry, and analysis are by no means pure. For example, pepsin has been made ten times as strong as the 2,000-3,000 commercial product. The purity of enzyme is indicated by the amount of product converted under specified conditions. The total amount may be 10,000 times or even 100,000 times the weight of the enzyme, this being a distinctive feature of catalytic reactions. The chief enzymes of commerce are: (a) Proteolytic enzymes—pepsin, pancreatin, trypsin (from animals' organs); and papain (of vegetable origin); (b) diastases or starch-converting enzymes (for which malt extract is often used), and taka-diastase (from fungoid growth); (c) invertase for converting cane sugar into invert sugar (or "honey-sugar"); (d) coagulating ferments, rennet.

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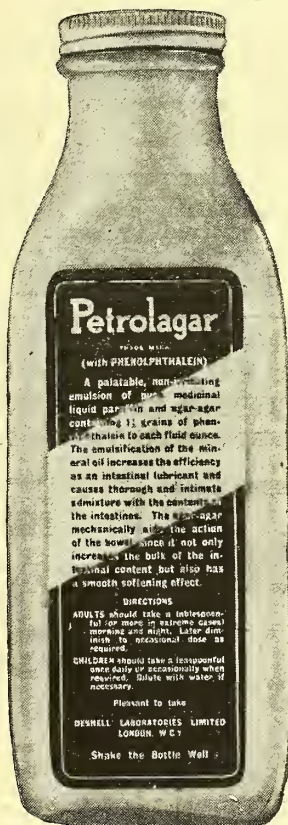
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Minimum Retail-Selling Prices: 1/-, 1/3, 3/-, 5/- & 12/- Face Value, giving a **PROFIT** of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ on cost to Distributors.

An attractive Showcard and Dummies supplied on application.

Trade Mark: "BLOOD MIXTURE." Regd. No. 3275.

Sole Proprietors:

THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LTD.
Park Street, LINCOLN.

Licoricine

ACTS LIKE
MAGIC

for Coughs, Colds, &c.

is the best line of its kind for bringing

REPEATS

and it will repay you abundantly to give it

YOUR RECOMMENDATION

10½d. size, 8/6 per doz. net. 1/3 size, 12/- net.

3/- size, 27/- net.

£2 worth Carriage Paid.

£6 worth and upwards, subject to a 5% discount for cash in 30 days.

Minimum Retail Prices, 10½d., 1/3, and 3/-.

N.B.—This allows the Chemist a profit of nearly 33%, or 4d. in the 1/- on £6 lots.

MANDALL & CO., LTD.

17/23 Stepney Road,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

A "P.A.T.A." ARTICLE

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The World-Famous Bronchial Pastilles.

Lakerol Pastilles are now firmly established on the English market, and have achieved the same success as in the Scandinavian Countries, Holland, America and South Africa. Lakerol sales are generously supported by extensive advertising in the press, in tubes and on buses. Get your stocks now!

**TRADE
TERMS**

Packed in boxes of
24 tins (half boxes
supplied) **11/3** per doz.

Carriage paid. Packing free. Discount of 2½% for cash with order of 6 dozen lots, otherwise net cash in 14 days. Bonus of 1 dozen tins given with each ½ gross, bonus of 2 tins with order for 2 dozen, with an undertaking to make window or counter display of not less than 14 days.

Showcards and Window
Display Material
Supplied Free.



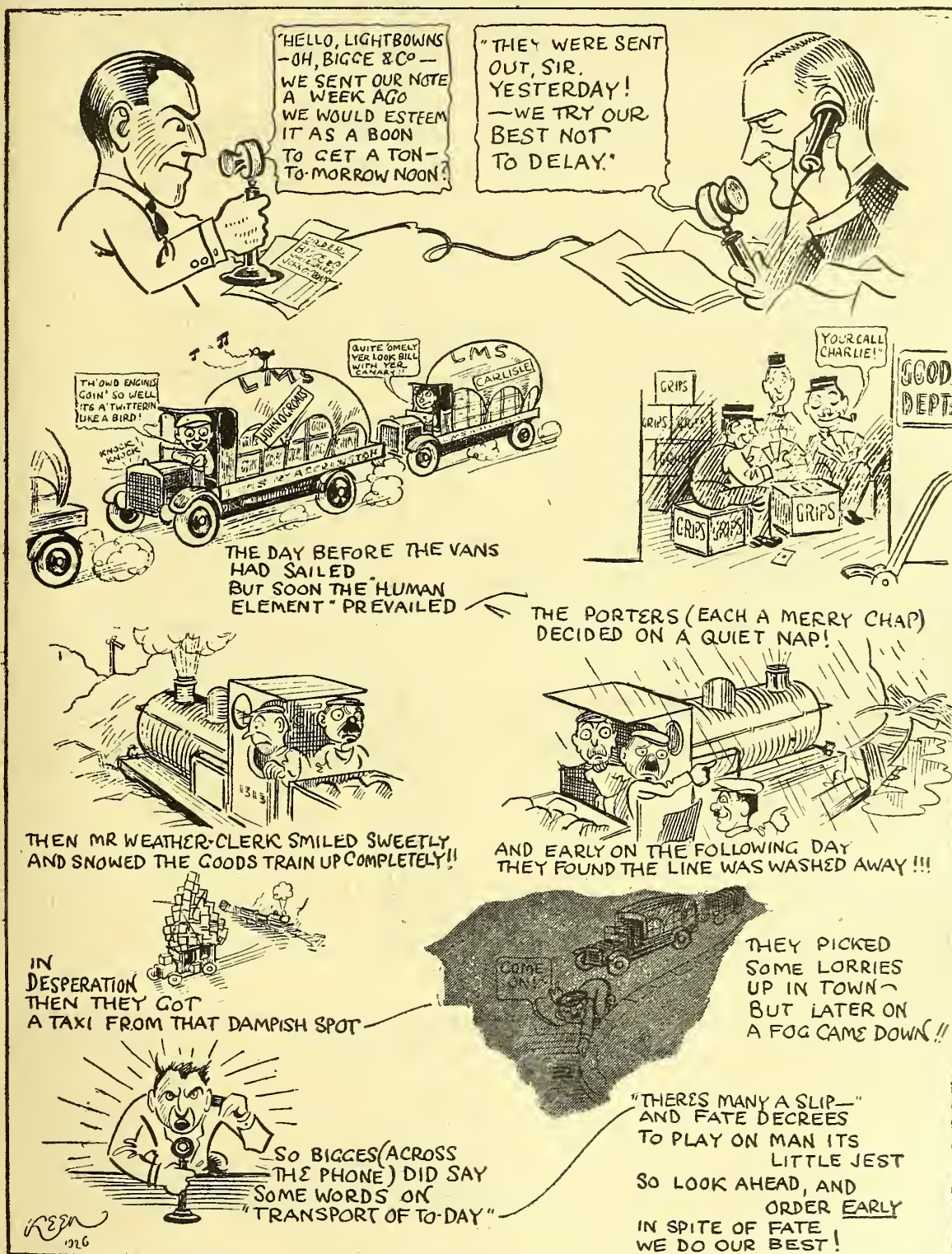
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SELL **1/3** PER
AT TIN

*Phone: Bishopsgate 2381,
and ask for free sample.

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The "GRIPS" Artist gives his impressions of MODERN TRANSPORT



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Send us your Enquiries for

MALT & OIL, COD LIVER OIL EMULSION, COUGH MIXTURES, EMBROCATION, B.P. LINIMENT, Etc., Etc.

These and many other preparations necessary to the Winter trade are illustrated and priced in our latest catalogue, which we shall be pleased to mail you.

Special Quotations given for Winter's Supply of Malt and Oil.

BLACKIE'S COLD CREAM IS AN ASSET TO YOUR BUSINESS

FREE SAMPLE AND PRICE ON APPLICATION.

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Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of World-Famed "SPUN" (Regd. Trade Mark) OINTMENT

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TO THE RETAIL CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS of GREAT BRITAIN

FOR some time past the "Wampole" Brand Specialties have been regularly detailed and sampled to the Medical Profession of Great Britain, with the result that the demand has increased greatly and is steadily growing.

All chemists should have these well-known preparations on hand, in order to be able to fill promptly physicians' prescriptions.

Revised P.A.T.A. Prices—		Minimum Retail	Per Dozen
Extract of Cod Liver—Wampole	15 oz.	5/-	45/-
	6 oz.	3/-	27/-
Phospho-Lecithin—Wampole	16 oz.	6/-	51/6
	8 oz.	3/6	30/-
Creo-Terpin Comp.—Wampole	16 oz.	8/-	71/6
	8 oz.	4/6	40/6
Magma Magnesia—Wampole	16 oz.	2/6	22/-
Magnolax Brand Emulsion—			
Wampole	16 oz.	4/-	34/-
" "	8 oz.	2/6	22/-

Winchesters—Prices on Application.

MADE IN CANADA BY
HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Pharmacists,
PERTH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

British Distributors—
FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, LTD.
LONDON, E.C.1.

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Regd.
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VACUUM FLASKS

GUARANTEED DOUBLE TESTED.

VARIOUS PATTERNS IN STOCK.
YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

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(John Tolmie, M.P.S., Proprietor)
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**DUTCH
Sugar
of Milk.**
"THE BEST"

**HOLLANDSCHE
MELKSUIKERFABRIEK
Amsterdam**



**SNOWFIRE
SEASON
IS HERE
AGAIN!**

February, March! — these are the great sale months for the popular Snowfire Tablet. Millions know there's nothing like it for chapped hands, rough skin and cracked lips. Widespread advertising will give an added allip to Snowfire Sales, so get in supplies and make the coming months really profitable.

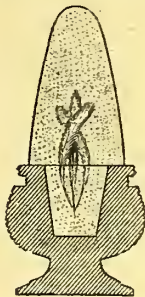
Snowfire TABLET

Here are some other equally popular Snowfire lines it will pay you to stock. There's a regular demand for them the whole year round:—

Snowfire Face Powder.
Snowfire Shampoo.
Snowfire Soap.
Snowfire Shaving Stick.
Snowfire Jelly.
Snowfire Talcum.
Snowfire Cream.

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & Co., LTD., Riverside Works, DERBY.

UNBREAKABLE



**VINT'S
and
VINTINT'S
SATISFY**

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD.

CHEMISTS

who do not stock

BELTONA

THE NEW TREATMENT

(Outward Application Only)

for

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Gout, etc.

are missing a chance, not only of increased profit, but of earning the thanks of customers who gave it a trial on their recommendation.

Testimony similar to that published below from someone to whom you had recommended "Beltona" would be bound to bring other customers to your shop.

4, Lausdown View, West Tiverton, Bath

22/26.
DEAR SIRS,—At the time I sent for "Beltona" I was in agony and too ill to write, but would now like to tell you what good it has done me. I could not get my arm to my head or dress myself; the doctor said it was Rheumatoid Arthritis. I never shall forget the pain, but after using "Beltona" liberally, I could soon raise my arm as usual. I have had five 5/- bottles from my chemist.

My sister had suffered for many years with Neuritis and got no sleep; now she can use her arm and do her own work. She is still using "Beltona" and hopes soon to be quite well. It is wonderful what it has done.

I have sent one of your pamphlets to Canada and another to Devonshire. You may use this letter as you please. I told my doctor that if I had the means I would like to go about using it on poor sufferers.

Yours gratefully,
MISS BRANCH.

29/1/26.
GENTLEMEN,—As a sufferer from Rheumatics, and having had direct from you one of your 5/- bottles of "Beltona," I wish to pen to you my appreciation of the great qualities which "Beltona" possesses in bringing relief to a sufferer of the said complaint.

It has been wonderful in its action by relieving me of such pain, which at times has rendered me unfit to follow my employment. I asked the local chemists to have it stocked, and have since had three or four bottles from them; also recommended it to several of my workmen, who have also purchased from them with satisfying and congratulating results.

Ashington being one of the largest mining districts, and having a population of from 40,000 people, one is continually hearing of Rheumatism, and it is a miners' complaint generally, so I will therefore do you a service by recommending "Beltona."

If you wish to use this letter you are at liberty to do so, but please use initials only.
W. J. H.
Ashington.

Why not send for Literature and at the same time order 1/2-do. or 1-do. bottles. It will pay you handsomely. Also send for particulars of bonus for Window Display.

LABELLING OF POISONS ORDER.

New labels are necessary for "Beltona" to meet the requirements of this Order. Will chemists holding stocks please send to us for labels.

"Beltona" retails at 3/- and 5/- per bottle. 1/2-gallon bottles £1. Price 27/- per doz., 45/- per doz. and 192/- per doz. Can be obtained direct from BELTONA, LTD., 71 High St., Hoddesdon, Herts., or through all the principal wholesalers.

POISONS and PHARMACY ACT.

Privy Council Order, Jan. 1, 1921.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1920.

Regulations of May 20, 1921. (Operative Sept. 1, 1921.)

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE**

is not affected by above Order or Regulations.

It does not require purchaser's signature.**Proprietors: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., 83/87 Union Street, S.E.1.**

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

Beecham's Pills**HOME PRICE LIST****Beecham's Pills:**

1s. 3d. size	-	11s. 9d. per dozen
3s. 0d. „	-	28s. 0d. „
5s. 0d. „	-	54s. 0d. „

*Less 2½% Cash Discount.***A further 5% allowed for Window
or other Advertising display.**

Orders: Minimum quantity £5 value (Assorted sizes).

PACKAGES FREE. CARRIAGE PAID.**TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER.**Cheques to be made payable to THOMAS BEECHAM,
and crossed "Westminster Bank, Ltd., St. Helens."**THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCS.**

(Proprietors: Beecham Estates and Pills, Ltd.)

Dr. BENGUÉ'S BALSAM**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.****PULMO (BAILLY).—Dr. BENGUÉ'S DRACÉES.****FORXOL.—HEMOSTYL.—EUPURGO.****Dr. BENGUÉ'S ETHYLCHLORIDE.****RICARD-CACHETS (Free sample on application).****ANESTILE. NARCOTILE. MUTHANOL.****EUPHORIAN AMPOULES (Entero-Antigens)****WRITE FOR Dr. BENGUÉ & CO., MFG. CHEMISTS,
SPECIAL TERMS 24, FITZROY ST., LONDON, W.1.****DR. BOW'S
LINIMENT.**

Prepared by his Great-Grandson.

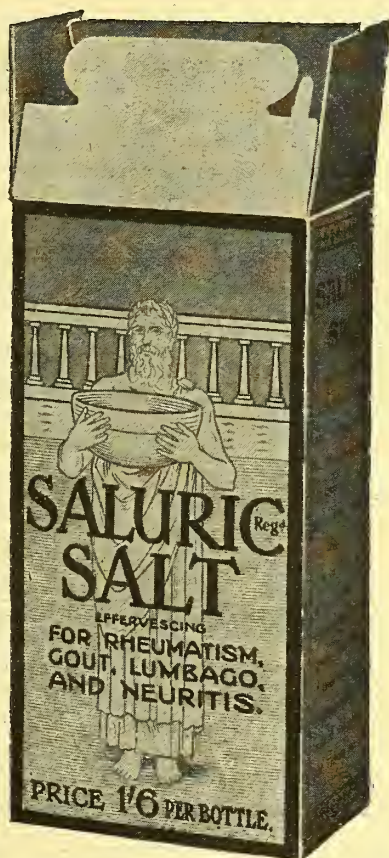


(M. RANKEN BOW, Managing Director.)

RETAIL 3/-The Gothic window and the name "DR. BOW'S
LINIMENT" are Registered Trade Marks and appear on
every bottle. Anyone using the name or any similar name
is liable to be proceeded against.*The above label in Blue appears on outside wrapping.***DR. BOW'S LINIMENT, Ltd.**Works—7 South Gray St., Edinburgh.
Registered Office—Palace Chambers, London, S.W.1

ANTI-RHEUMATIC SALURIC SALT

(TRADE MARK)



Per 10/6 Doz.

3 Bottles as a Free Bonus
with orders for 3 Dozen.



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& CO. LTD.**
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*"Sol-Vo" Sanitary Paper
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HIGH HOLBORN
LONDON, W.C.1**



HIGGOLENE

"Higgolene" is a preparation which, under its old name of Higginson's Herbalene Skin Ointment has for almost a century been looked upon in the Midland Counties particularly, as the one unfailing remedy for all troubles of the skin.

Under its new name and new get-up, but still made strictly according to the original formula, "Higgolene" is to be the object of a National Advertising Campaign which will make its unique qualities known throughout the Country.

It is to be sold at **1/3** per box.

May we send you samples and particulars of the advertising aid which will be available very shortly?

Sole Proprietors:

HIGGOLENE LIMITED,
Upper Bond Street, Hinckley.

Also manufacturers of "SPECIFENE" a really great specific for Blood Poisoning and Inflammation.

W.B.

"HARROWER"

GLANDULAR PREPARATIONS

are the product of a Laboratory which deals with nothing else. They are "specialties" in the best sense of the word. Hence their value.

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Sole Distributors for the Harrower Laboratory,
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ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS

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FOR CHILDREN'S AILMENTS

TRADE  MARK.

Wholesale from PERRYS POWDERS, Ltd., LEEDS

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When the public demand goods bearing a specified name the wide-awake retailer prepares to meet that demand and so reap the benefits which follow.

IGLODINE is fast becoming a household word, and the public, through satisfaction which comes after trial, are demanding IGLODINE PREPARATIONS. Are you the retailer who is preparing to meet the demand?

Iglodine.

Write to-day for full particulars to:

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Profit-making made easy—

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Consistent Sales, Strong and Compelling Press Publicity, Clever and Attractive Films, Posters, Artistic and Arresting Display Material.

Send on your

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All goods are delivered carriage paid, in free packages.

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Petroleum Jelly

White, Yellow, Amber,
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PARAFFIN B.P.

Colourless, Tasteless, Odourless.
All Specific Gravities.

**PETROLEUM
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White, Lemon, Yellow, Amber,
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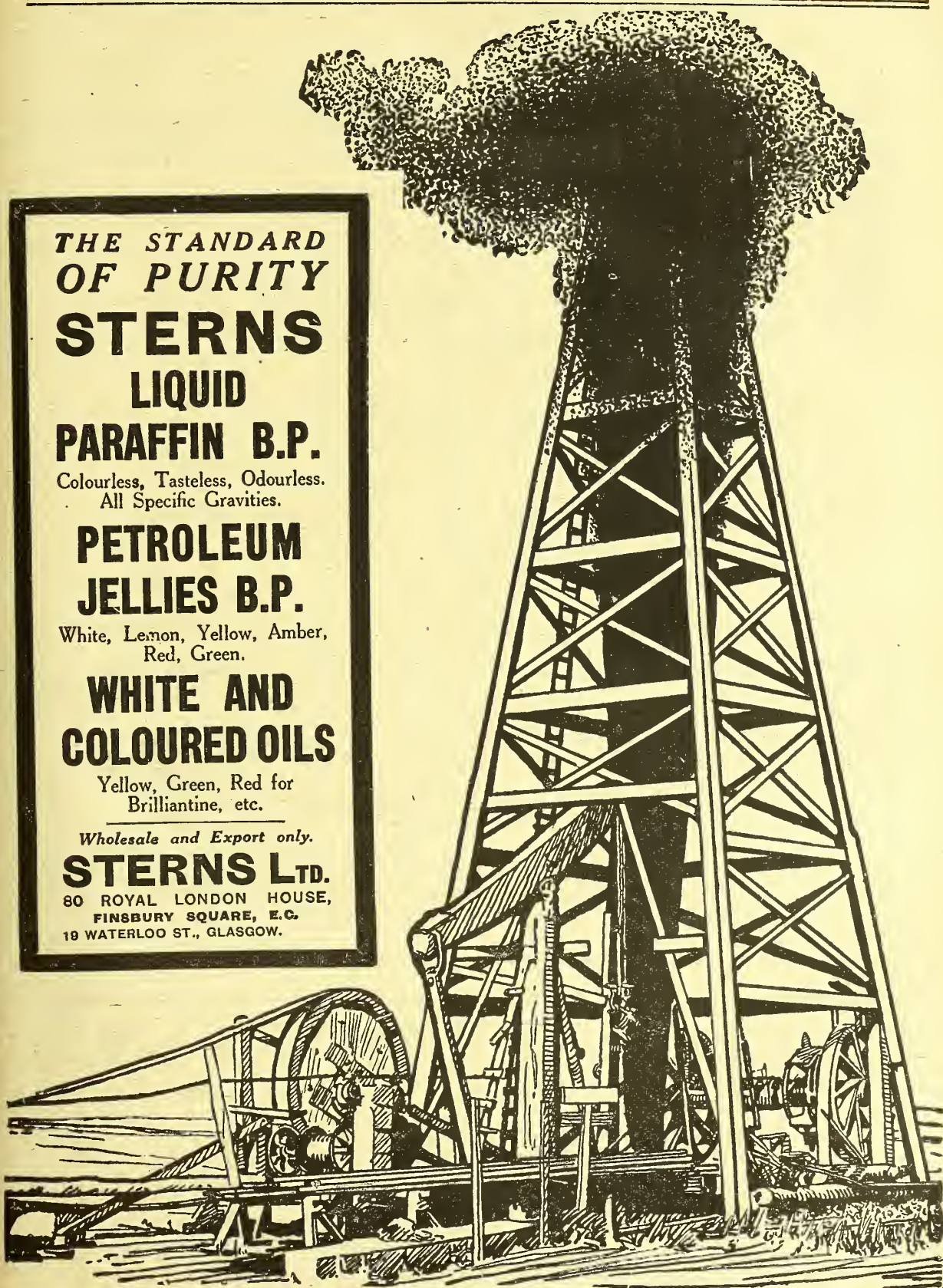
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Wholesale and Export only.

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OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS
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The BEST the World Produces

To those who appreciate **QUALITY**,
Nectar Cream appeals irresistibly, as
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Chemists **NEED** the BEST.

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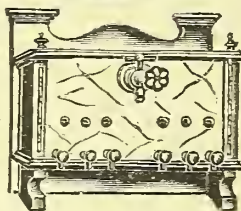
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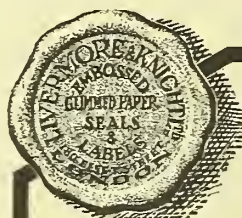
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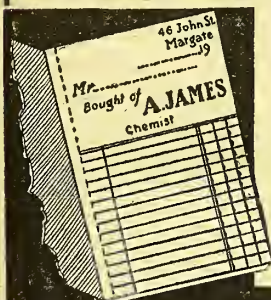
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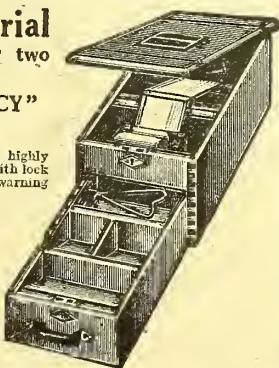
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HANDSOME 3-COLOURED ENAMELLED TIN.
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It is perfectly stable, odourless and palatable. It causes no griping, nausea, or any disturbance of digestion or nutrition. It mixes freely with the bowel content; it lubricates without leakage of oil.

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To give convincing proof of its worth, Agarol was put to the most severe test possible—samples were sent to thousands of physicians everywhere for experiment and test in their own practice.

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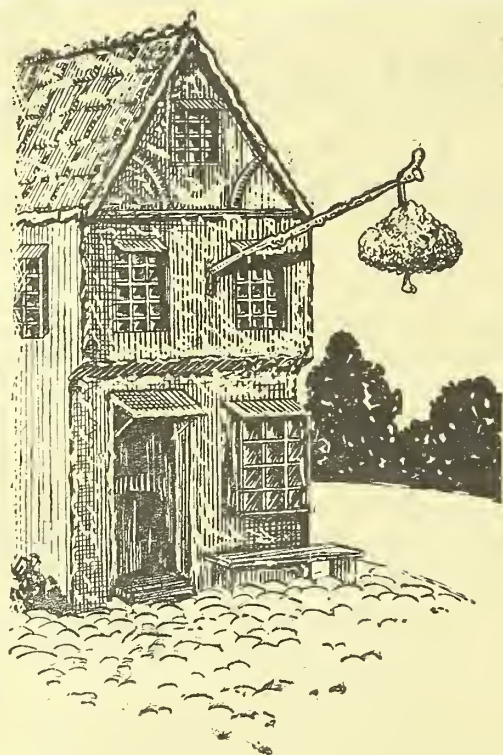
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

FEBRUARY 27, 1926.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

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2.—LONDON, N.—Cash Retail Business; returns between £2,500 and £3,000 per annum at fair prices; scope for further development; comfortable residence with private entrance; price £1,750, or offer entertained; books audited by Chartered Accountant.

3.—GREAT WESTERN MAIN LINE (Few Miles Out).—Old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; gross receipts average £2,000 yearly; excellent profits; well-appointed shop, fully stocked; rent moderate; held on lease. Further details on application.

4.—ESSEX (Suburban).—Ready-money Business; returns, present rate, £25 weekly; scope for development under energetic management; comfortable residence; held on long lease; to effect a speedy transfer £700 would be accepted.

5.—LONDON, E.C.—For Disposal, a Manufacturing Chemist's Business, showing a weekly turnover of £500; gross profit, 20 per cent.; terms, goodwill £1,000, stock and plant at valuation, in all about £6,000.

6.—KENT (Few Miles Out).—Cash Drug Stores, with good opening for Panel Dispensing; returns, under management, £20 weekly; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good house; rent £40; held on lease; price £700; part-payment entertained.

7.—SURREY (Suburban).—Middle-class Retail and Photographic Business; good opening for Panel Dispensing; returns last year, £1,115; net profit, £270; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; large house; net rental, at present, £40 per annum; 19 years' lease; price, £750.

8.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—Established Business, Retail and Agricultural; position good; returns last year exceeded £3,100 at fair prices; owing to failing health the Vendor is desirous of effecting a speedy transfer, and will sell by valuation and a small premium.

9.—LANCASHIRE.—General Retail Business, with Wine Licence and small Optical connection; established 50 years; returns £2,400, with scope for considerable increase; net profit £600; living accommodation; held on lease; valuation terms entertained.

10.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency; good opening for N.H.I.; established 20 years; returns, between £700 and £800, scope for considerable increase; single-fronted shop; separate house, bathroom; total rent, 19s. weekly; price, £500.

11.—N.E. COAST (Popular Health Resort).—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing, with Photographic; returns exceed £1,300 per annum; large lofty double-fronted shop; held on lease; rent and rates, £72; price £1,050; stock and fixtures estimated at £950.

12.—GLAM.—Cash Retail Business; established many years; returns £1,000 per annum; gross profit £400; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; teeming population; price £450.

13.—CUMBERLAND.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,705; net profit, £400; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £35; practically unopposed; price, £850.

14.—LONDON, W.—For disposal for removal, Shop Fittings, comprising Wall Cases, Counters, and Carboys, also some large Slate Tanks for mineral water manufacturing and bottles. The whole may be viewed at any time. Further details on application.

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1.—SOUTH WALES.—Cash Retail Business in main street of good town; lease of 7 years at rental of £50 p.a.; returns, £30 p.w.; premises consist of good shop and five rooms, one of which is fitted as dark room and one as optical room; stock approximately £500; valuation terms. (23)

2.—S. DEVON.—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; d.f. shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (14)

3.—SOUTH DEVON.—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £34 p.w.; rent, £90; lease to be arranged; double-fronted, well-fitted shop and house with 7 rooms; side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450. (15)

4.—YORKS.—Cash Business, in main road, in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted at £90 to £120 p.a.; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agy. dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill, £450; stock, fixtures at valuation. (17)

5.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Recently established Cash Pharmacy; Kodak Agency; lock-up shop; well fitted and stocked; returns average £14 per week; good opportunity for smart, energetic, qualified man. Full particulars on application. (36)

6.—LANCS.—Small Drug Stores; lock-up shop with room at rear; rent, 13s. 6d. per week, including gas; established 2 years; returns, £8 per week; can be considerably increased. Full particulars on application. (21)

7.—GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Cash Ret. and Disp. Business; premises consist of lock-up shop with room at rear; held on lease, 4 years to run at £50 p.a.; est. 20 years; well-fitted; good stock carried; reason for disposal, ill-health; full pars. on appl'n. (22)

8.—YORKSHIRE.—Retail Dispensing Business; established 12 years; premises consist of shop and room at rear, two bedrooms above; lease 5 years; conveniently fitted and well-stocked; returns, £1,905; price for quick sale, £790. (26)

9.—PRESTON (7 Miles from).—Old-established Drug Stores; in present hands 29 years; premises consist of double-fronted shop, 5 store-rooms and yard, with 6-roomed house adjoining; well fitted and excellent stock carried; returns average £18 per week; great scope for qualified man; price, including property, £2,200. Further particulars on application. (37)

10.—SURREY.—For immediate Disposal, Drug Stores; est. 20 years; d.f. shop with room at rear; well-fitted and stocked; lease would be granted; returns, £1,000 p.a.; all ready money; good scope for qualified man; price, £900 or near offer. (27)

11.—LANCS.—Retail Chemist; corner shop; well populated district; takings over £25 per week, now £14; N.H.I. £4 per week; rent, £60 p.a.; lease will be granted; full wine licence without restrictions; stock, £4,500; fixtures, £200. (30)

12.—BRIGHTON.—For immediate disposal, Cash Drug Store, lease 12 years; rental £52 p.a. inclusive. Premises consist of lock-up shop, well fitted and stocked, electric light. Good scope for qualified man. Reasonable offer accepted for quick sale. Full particulars on application. (28)

13.—YORKS.—High-class Pharmacy; returns average £6,000 p.a., all ready money; old established; lease 6 years; possibility of renewal; stock value £2,600 without fixtures; premises consist of large double-fronted corner shop, side door, and yard with separate entrance, 6 large rooms, 2 large cellars and dark room; rent £250 p.a.; price for stock, fixtures and lease, £3,000. (35)

14.—LONDON, S.W.—Cash Retail Dispensing Business, centrally situated; premises consist of lock-up shop, with store room above; held on lease, approximately 13 years to run; rental £100 p.a.; returns approximately £50 week, all ready money; established 110 years; price for quick sale £2,000. Full particulars on application. (38)

15.—DARLINGTON.—For immediate disposal, Retail Cash Pharmacy; established six years; returns, approximately £1,000 p.a.; premises consist of lock-up shop, cellarage accommodation; held on half-yearly tenancy at £70 p.a.; reasonable offer considered for quick sale. Full particulars on application. (39)

16.—HULL.—Two Cash Drug Stores, lock-up shops, conveniently fitted and good stock carried; good scope for qualified man; both well situated and would sell separately. Full particulars on application.

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2.—BEDFORDSHIRE.—Sound light Cash Retail, in growing district; returns, over £2,000, increasing; good profit. Modern pharmacy; heavily stocked; price, £2,000; worth attention.

3.—CO. DURHAM.—Neglected Business, returning £900 under indifferent manager; plenty of scope; handsomely fitted and well stocked; low rent; price, £650; less than valuation.

4.—GLOUCS.—Light Cash Retail, with N.H.I., in large industrial town; returns, over £1,000, scope for increase; modern fitted shop, with house; low rent; price, £500.

5.—SOUTHAMPTON (Near).—Profitable Retail and Prescribing, returning £1,500, under manager; plenty of scope; low expenses; price £950; also smaller concern; returns, £800; price, £500.

6.—MANCHESTER.—Well-established Drug Stores; returns, £25 weekly; splendid opening for N.H.I.; corner shop, with house; fully stocked; price £875.

7.—ESSEX.—Light suburban Cash Retail and Photographic; returns, £25 a week; scope for increase; modern well fitted shop; well stocked; nice house; price for quick sale, £700.

8.—WEST MIDDLESEX.—Good-class Retail and Photographic Business; no near opposition; returns average £1,400; lock-up pharmacy; well fitted; long lease; price, about £1,100.

9.—NORTH LONDON.—Old-established Light Retail, Prescribing and Kodak Agency; returns, over £2,700; good profits; audited books; main road position; plenty of scope; price, £1,750.

10.—LONDON, S.W. (Few Miles Out).—Good-class Drug Stores, in good position; returns, £1,000; splendid chance for qualified chemist; modern well-fitted pharmacy; well stocked; price, £750.

11.—LONDON, N.W.—Cash Drug and Photographic Store, in main road position; returns £20 weekly; can easily be doubled; low rent, on lease; well stocked; price £750.

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£17 to £18 WEEKLY.—Good middle-class district, N.W.; no near opposition; price, £475.

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Co. Durham £500. Middle-class Mixed Retail in prosperous colliery district near coast. Rexall & Kodak agencies. Med. Wine Licence. Lock-up Pharmacy. Returns £32 & N.H.I. Scrips 140 weekly. Rent 17/6 clear. A Bargain.

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BOURNEMOUTH (near).—Sound Business, doing nearly £2,000 per annum; all cash, no credit customers; compact, well arranged shop; easily managed without expensive assistance; net profits about 25 per cent.; sound reasons for disposal; good opening for Optics; price, £1,400 (all at). 24/5, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON (one minute from Promenade).—Modern double-fronted Shop; long lease, low rent, main thoroughfare; tram and bus stop; neglected business; huge possibilities; D. and P. (tanks); living accommodation available. 80/653, Office of this Paper.

EAST WARWICKSHIRE.—Cash Retail old-established Mixed Dispensing and Prescribing Business, doing good trade, in agricultural and industrial town; Medicated Wine Licence; well stocked; living accommodation; unexpired lease; rent and rates low; ill-health reason for disposal; carried on successfully in same hands 14 years. 23/36, Office of this Paper.

MAIDSTONE.—Old-established Chemist's and Druggist's Business (with good Photographic connection) for Sale, with premises or lease; good position; mahogany fitted; Kodak Agency; living accommodation. Apply Robbins, Olivey & Lake, 218 Strand, London.

MANCHESTER.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; Kodak Agency; corner shop in thickly populated district; electric light; moderate rent; turnover (not including N.H.I.) £1,500 under indifferent management; price £800 for quick sale. Apply 21/8, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Old-established (Family) Chemist's Business; Wine Licence, N.H.I.; turnover £1,500; good lease granted; price £750; working-class district, industrial area; cash buyers only. Apply 21/14, Office of this Paper.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A newly-established good-class Suburban Business in rapidly growing suburb; takings average £18 per week and N.H.I.; sound reason for disposal; price £450. Write or call, 1000a Shields Road, Walkerville, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NORTH MIDLANDS.—Well-established Chemist; corner shop in best position of prosperous town; full Wine Licence, Kodak Agency; small Optical connection, also Fancy Goods; well stocked; average yearly takings last three years £4,200 (C.A. figures); last 18 months under manager; sole reason for disposal is owner cannot give necessary attention to the business; property is divided into two shops, and will be sold with the business; vacant possession of both shops will be given; only genuine buyers with cash need apply; mortgage on property could easily be arranged. 21/11, Office of this Paper.

SALISBURY (near).—Thoroughly established genuine Business; excellent position; good Dispensing and Optical connection; high-class; present returns £1,200; future prospects very promising; unusually profitable; price £750. Also Branch; fine military connection; own property; returns about £1,000; a very sound business for £600. 23/9, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Well-established Pharmacy, central position in main business road, for immediate disposal; modern fixtures; well stocked; valuable Proprietaries; big trade in Optics and Photography, etc.; living accommodation; premises owner's own; particularly only on bankers' references. "Quercus," c/o British Drug Houses, Ltd., London; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE (Sheffield district).—Business, recently neglected (owing to ill health); returns at present £16, last year £21; N.H.I. over 400 monthly (probably 500 this month); double-fronted shop on tram route; well stocked; living accommodation; established 2½ years; large scope for increase; price, about £600. 25/12, Office of this Paper.

YORKS.—Retail and Photographic; splendid opening for N.H.I.; thickly populated district; large house; d.f. shop; lease assignable; ideal opening for a qualified man; lack of capital sole reason for sale; handsomely fitted mahogany; all at £350 for quick sale. "Rhei," c/o 84 Evington Road, Leicester.

YORKSHIRE (busy West Riding town).—Herbal and Drug Store for Sale; established 40 years; well fitted and good clean stock; good living accommodation and low rental; suit man used to Prescribing; low price accepted for immediate purchase. Particulars, 21/5, Office of this Paper.

A BARGAIN (in Hull).—Owing to ill-health a Business must be sold; saleable stock and fixtures valued at £1,300; low rent, 5s. per week; rates low; long lease; sale price £1,100; only genuine buyers need apply. 22/29, Office of this Paper.

A N old-established Business; in present hands 44 years; owner retiring; 7 rooms, greenhouse, garden, and back entrance; N.H.I. Dispensing, profitable Retail; no near opposition; returns about £500 under management; accept low price or valuation. Apply 23/23, Office of this Paper.

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COUNTRY Business, Shropshire borders; large and imposing premises; short hours; easily worked, and low expenses, mostly counter trade; under management, but capable of considerable increase; turnover, over £3,000; owing to illness the business is offered below valuation terms; long lease and low rental. 18/4, Office of this Paper.

D RUG STORE.—£450 or near offer (lock-up shop), including stock, fixtures, etc., option of 21 years' lease, in large residential good-class London suburb; attractive main road position; fitted electric and gas; takings average £10 per week under unqualified management. 4/33, Office of this Paper.

D RUG Store; ripe for qualified; established six months; average £12; lock-up or with house; dense population; reasonable rent; own property; retiring; N.E. Coast town; well fitted and stocked; business £500, property £600, both £1,050. 22/18, Office of this Paper.

D RUG Store, in thickly-populated residential district; unopposed; scope for N.H.I., Photographic, etc.; fitted electric light, gas; every convenience; illness sole cause of sale; accept for stock, fixtures, fittings, £275, or offer for immediate disposal; worth double this amount. "Chemist," 132 Sandringham Road, Hackney, E.8. 'Phone: Clissold 7144.

D RUG Store in S.E. London suburb, with good opening for Panel and Dispensing, Photography, etc.; single-fronted shop, nicely fitted, with house; moderate rent; held on a long lease; good profits; price £495. 23/38, Office of this Paper.

G OOD opportunity for young, energetic man.—General Retail and Photographic Business in Essex (convenient to City); returns £23 to £25 weekly, with scope for increase; growing locality; good house, garden; long lease; owner leaving trade, must sell at once; price £650 or near offer; a bargain. 24/24, Office of this Paper.

O LD-ESTABLISHED Business, with Photography, near Manchester; well fitted and stocked; in very densely populated district; would provide immediate scope for exceptional N.H.I. returns; excellent living accommodation and position, with lease; sound opportunity for qualified man now; price, £850 for quick disposal; valid reason for same. 24/16, Office of this Paper.

R ETAIL Chemist and Drug Stores Business for immediate disposal as going concern. Good position in North-east suburb; low rent; offers required for goodwill; stock and fixtures and fittings at valuation; approximate amount required, £500. Apply, W.C.P.A., 13 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.2.

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SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—Freehold Premises, two shops (Pharmacy, Confectioner and Tobacconist); elaborate fittings; recently opened; takings over £20 week; will easily do £60 to £70; snip position for qualified; cost over £2,000; will sell for £2,000 cash; good mortgage could be obtained; main road, suburbs, London; good reason for selling. 21/24, Office of this Paper.

WHAT offers for a Business in a Midland town with a population of 19,000? Only two other dispensing chemists as opposition; rent inclusive 42s. 6d. per week; 5 years' lease; only open six months; very smart appearance; everything new; valuation £700; takings about £14. Offers to 23/29, Office of this Paper.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (or within easy reach of).—Advertiser desires to purchase a sound Business; substantial one preferred; capital at disposal. Please state situation and turnover in the first instance; information treated confidentially. Reply to 24/7, Office of this Paper.

A n established Chemist's Business wanted by genuine buyer; no agents; cash purchase up to £1,500; management with view to early purchase considered; all replies treated in absolute confidence. 24/23, Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG qualified Chemist wishes to purchase a small Business or Drug Stores, main thoroughfare; neglected one not objected to, or would entertain Managership with view to early succession; Midlands preferred; all correspondence will be treated in strict confidence throughout; particulars as far as possible in first letter. 22/14, Office of this Paper.

B USINESS wanted; turnover £3,000 or more; cash waiting for right concern, which must bear investigation; living accommodation and opening for Optics preferred. Reply, in strict confidence, to "M.P.S., F.S.M.C.," 24/26, Office of this Paper.

C HEMIST, with means at his disposal, is desirous of taking over good profitable Business where the returns are not less than £3,000 yearly; £5,000 a year would be preferred; bankers' reference available. 22/3, Office of this Paper.

G OOD-CLASS Business wanted, with living accommodation; returns about £3,000 to £4,000; modern premises; London area or Home Counties; to save unnecessary correspondence please give fullest particulars, in confidence; cash waiting. Starmer, 21 Buckhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

M ESSRS. BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of Businesses, and vendors will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, we having at the present time a large number of genuine cash buyers with from £700 to £4,000 at command, and ready to take over at once; private registers kept, and strict privacy assured. Valuation Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

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A QUANTITY of Stock Labels for disposal, for preparations of all descriptions, suitable for retail or packers; also Tube Filling, Closing and Clip Fixing Machine, with clips and labels; two Suppository Moulds, 120 grs. .6, 70 grs. .12. Particulars, lists, etc., from 67 Netherfield Road S., Liverpool.

H ANDSOME American Soda Fountain (Matthew's), with two monitors and rocker for making aerated water; space urgently required; no reasonable offer refused. Apply Ford, 67 St. John's Road, Clapham Junction, where it can be seen. Phone: Battersea 709.

O N Sale, 5 cwt. pure Honey; 1 cwt. case, 55s.; 5 cwt., 52s. 6d. delivered; sample on application. Sidebottom, Chemist, Accrington.

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P ARTNER (active) wanted; profits £350 guaranteed; will easily reach £550-£600; price £850. Write "J.," 15/9, Office of this Paper, or phone Putney 53.

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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Urgent demand for a Chemist

exists in Langham Place. We have an ideal site to offer you in "SUMMIT HOUSE," top of Regent Street, next to St. George's Hall. Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Devonshire Court, Berkeley St. Grosvenor 1506, or on premises.

G REAT YARMOUTH.—To Let on lease in best shopping position in centre of town, Shop with attractive elevation suitable for firm of Chemists and Druggists. Apply Agents, 16 South Quay, Gt. Yarmouth.

TENDERS INVITED.

SEVERALLS MENTAL HOSPITAL, COLCHESTER.

T HE Committee of Visitors invite Tenders for the supply of Drugs for the three months ending 30th June, 1926. For Form of Tender apply, enclosing stamped, addressed envelope, to the Clerk of the Hospital, Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester.

Sealed Tenders must be received not later than Saturday, 13th March, 1926, addressed to the Committee of Visitors, Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester.

The Committee of Visitors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

AGENCIES.

I RISH FREE STATE.—Representative, young, energetic, 5 years' experience, first-class connection Chemists and Druggists, open to represent one or two well-known firms (full or part time); Rubber Goods, Sundries, Proprietaries, Packed Goods, Tablets or Propaganda Work. "Representative," 24/8, Office of this Paper.

S COTLAND.—Well-known and old-established firm of Manufacturers' Agents are open for an additional good Proprietary; only advertised lines considered; splendid connection with Retail and Wholesale Pharmacists; five travellers on the road and good warehouse accommodation. 79/631, Office of this Paper.

T O Manufacturers with large output. Advertiser requires Sole Agency for London and Greater London; 15 years' solid live connection with Druggists' Sundriesmen, Surgical Houses, Stores and Shippers; own offices; Dressings, Rubber Goods, in fact anything showing potential large sales; references and proof of business done. 23/8, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

B ARNSTAPLE AND NORTH DEVON DISPENSARY.—A competent and experienced Resident Male Dispenser and Collector is required for the above Charitable Institution; preference will be given to ex-Service men; salary £150 per annum, with apartments, coals, gas, electric light and water. Applications, with not more than three testimonials, must be sent on or before March 13 next to the Hon. Secretary, J. H. L. Brewer, Solicitor, Barnstaple.

B LACKHEATH, S.E.—Assistant, about 25, for Dispensing and Counter wanted for March 29; gentlemanly, well trained, used to good-class family business; outdoors. Full particulars, with last two references, to Bailey, Clifton Lodge, Blackheath, S.E.3.

B RIGHTON.—Qualified man, age 21-25, wanted at once to act as Junior Assistant. State salary required and references to Gwatkin & Son, 49 Grand Parade.

BRISTOL.—Qualified lady for March 1 or near, chiefly for Dispensing, but with good knowledge of Counter work; easy hours. Full particulars, stating salary required, enclosing photo if possible, which will be returned immediately. Vincent C. Mee, Ltd., 119 Bell Hill Road, Bristol.

CITY.—Qualified Assistant required for Dispensing and Counter. Apply, stating age and salary required, P.C.B. 91/4, Office of this Paper.

DEWSBURY.—Wanted, qualified Junior; knowledge of Photography. State age, experience, and wages required. Gutteridge, Chemist, Dewsbury.

DURHAM COUNTY (close to Newcastle).—Qualified Assistant wanted, lady or gentleman, to take charge of branch business; age not over 30. Apply, with full particulars, testimonials, etc., to 22/16, Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Wanted, qualified man for Dispensing and Counter work; state salary required and experience, also when disengaged; must be quick Dispenser and tactful Salesman. Knowles, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., 22 Woolwich Road, Belvedere, Kent.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—Assistant wanted for Dispensing, Counter, etc.; outdoors; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; state full particulars, with salary required; personal interview preferred. Plomley & Alldis, 51 Fife Road.

LEEDS.—Qualified Manager required; married; industrial suburban district; good offer of interest in profits to the right man; house attached to the business. 22/500, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Manager; single; working-class neighbourhood; energetic; salary and commission. "Chemist," 44 Devonshire Road, Chiswick, W.4.

LONDON HOSPITAL, WHITECHAPEL, E.1.—Assistant Pharmacist wanted; hours 9 till 5 daily, with occasional late duty; progressive salary, commencing at £200 per annum. Applications, stating age, date of qualifying, and experience, to be made by letter to "The Pharmacist."

LONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant wanted (two kept) for branch, medium class business with N.H.I. State age and give full particulars of experience, references, when disengaged and salary required. Apply (by letter) Barnard, 309 Hackney Road, E.2.

LONDON, N.E.—Junior Assistant required for Counter and Dispensing. Full particulars, experience, age, salary required. 23/16, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—A smart, unqualified Assistant, age about 23, with a good all-round experience, Counter, Photographic and Dispensing; a neat hand writer essential. Apply T. Bellamy, Ph. Chemist, 100 Cricklewood Broadway.

LONDON, S.E.—Unqualified Assistant wanted (outdoors) for quick cash Retail; reliable; good Counterman and Window-dresser; no late Thursday, no Sunday or holiday duty. Apply Brooks, corner of High Street, Broadway, Deptford, S.E.14.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified man to manage Drug Department (branch) Stores; permanency; energetic and reliable. 80/649, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Manager, qualified, age about 30 to 40, energetic and enterprising man, for neglected business which requires working up; chiefly Photo. and Toilet; scope for all branches; good Salesman, Window-dresser, and able to increase business with modern methods; Photographic experience essential; progressive salary. State full particulars, experience, salary, when at liberty (required middle of April), and when interview. "X," 22/5, Office of this Paper.

NEAR LIVERPOOL.—Competent, energetic Assistant, unqualified, 25-30 years of age, required for Family Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing and Photographic business; references which will bear strict investigation essential. Give full particulars of age, height, and salary required, enclosing photograph (if possible) to 22/4, Office of this Paper.

PETERBOROUGH (near).—Qualified Manager, single, wanted at once for good General Retail and Photo. business; must be good Counterman and Window-dresser. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience, salary required, and references, in first letter, to John W. Ailshy, High Street, Whittlesey, Cambs.

ROYAL DEVON AND EXETER HOSPITAL, EXETER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a full-time qualified Assistant in the Dispensing Department. All particulars may be obtained from the Chief Dispenser any day between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Applications should reach the undersigned as soon as possible.

By Order of the Committee,

S. S. COLE, Secretary.

February 24th, 1926.

STROUD GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Dispenser, Radiographer, salary £200 per annum, or Dispenser, £150 per annum (member of the Pharmaceutical Society), required. Applications, stating what training, if any, in radiography, and giving age, full details of education, qualifications, and experience, with copies only of testimonials, to be addressed to the Secretary, Stroud General Hospital, Stroud, Glos.

TORQUAY.—Cocks & Dunsford, Pharmacists, require young qualified Assistant for high-class Retail and Dispensing. Please give full particulars and salary required to T. W. Dunsford, Castle Circus.

ALERT, keen, qualified for branch; salary £5; progressive; immediate. "B. M.," 7162, London, W.C.1.

ASSISTANT, qualified, wanted for Ystrad Mynach; able to manage; Dispensing and Counter work; outdoors; early engagement. State experience, age, salary required, with copies of references; interview desirable. "J. R. M.," "Oakleigh," Edwardsville, Treharris, Glam.

ENERGETIC Assistant wanted; must be expert Photographer to develop that branch of business, quick Dispenser and Counterman; one wishing a permanency and able to make cash investment preferred. To save unnecessary writing give particulars in first letter to "Northland," 24/28, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted; must be a reliable Dispenser and have a knowledge of D. & P. work. Salary, age, height, references and photo, if possible, to Willis, Chemist, Scaton, Devon.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted. State age, height, experience, references, salary required (outdoors), and when disengaged. "North Staffs," 24/35, Office of this Paper.

LADY Manager, Pharmacist; indoors; village, Dover Road; easy work and hours; centre hops and fruit; last lady stayed three years; assistant kept; tennis and music locally; immediate, or can wait two weeks. Full particulars to Eacott, Teynham, Kent.

LADY Dispenser-Book-keeper wanted in Institution for mental defectives near London. Write full particulars, age, etc., to "D.," Normansfield, Teddington.

LADY Dispensers (Hall Certificate) required for Ealing and Kingston districts; Counter experience necessary; congenial work for one interested in business. 80/658, Office of this Paper.

LONDON Branch Manager required; must have had experience in high-class Dispensing and Family business; good salary with commission to suitable man. Apply, with full particulars, to 80/659, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER required, East Ham district; must have had experience in similar locality; an opportunity for a man to develop good business. Full particulars to 80/656, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER required for branch in Hackney district; must be good Salesman and Window-dresser, with knowledge of Photography; wide scope for energetic man. Full particulars to 80/657, Office of this Paper.

MARTYNS, Chemists, Wolverhampton, have a vacancy for a Qualified Assistant (male); permanency; no Sunday or holiday duty. Give particulars, experience, salary, etc., in first letter.

QUALIFIED man capable taking charge country business near Southampton. Apply, stating age, previous experience and salary required (indoors or out), photo (if possible), to Caffyn, Chemist, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

QUALIFIED lady Chemist Assistant required immediately. Write, stating salary required, age and experience, to City of Bradford Co-operative Society, Ltd., 65 Sunbridge Road, Bradford, endorsed "Lady Chemist," not later than March 1, 1926.

QUALIFIED man required (single); outdoors; age not over 30; must be capable and accustomed to high-class Dispensing and Counter work. Apply in first instance by letter, giving fullest particulars as to experience, height, and salary required; enclose photo (to be returned). Barnes & Marsh, 194 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.15.

QUALIFIED Man wanted as Dispenser and General Retail for London, S.E. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary, to Barron, Chemist, 77 High Street, Croydon.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

REQUIRED, at once, qualified or unqualified lady Assistant; must be energetic, smart at the Counter, experienced in Toilet, and Photographic, good Window-dresser, and accurate Dispenser; high-class business; light hours; two weeks holiday paid per annum. State age, salary required, enclose references and photo first letter. L. G. Wood, M.P.S., Castle Pharmacy, Deganwy, N. Wales.

RETIRING.—Devon Chemist requires good all-round Assistant with view (if mutually satisfactory) to succession. 21/9, Office of this Paper.

STONE & SON, LTD., Manufacturing Chemists, Exeter, require, for the Retail, a young Qualified Junior (male), with sound Dispensing experience and of good appearance and address; knowledge of Veterinary medicines an advantage, but not imperative. Particulars of salary (outdoors), experience (with photo, if possible), to the "Managing Director."

THE PROSSER ROBERTS CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, have vacancies at their branches for Junior Improvers about 20 years of age, used to quick town retail trade; also Evening Part-timers. Apply 13 Church Street, Camberwell S.E.5.

WANTED at Easter, qualified Assistant by widow; experienced, married; permanency, outdoor; state salary, experience and references. Curry, Cherry Tree Avenue, Dover.

WANTED, at once, young ladies for Office work in London; must have had good general Retail experience, able to read prescriptions, and be quick at figures; interview necessary. Reply, giving full particulars as to age and experience, to 22/15, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, lady Assistant; unqualified; quick Dispenser. Apply, by letter, with references and photo, Harper, 123 Brockley Rise, S.E.23.

WANTED, qualified Managing Assistant; good recent references; free for immediate start. Apply Parton's, Ltd., 457a New Cross Road, London, S.E.14.

WANTED immediately, a young Qualified Assistant for Counter, N.H.I. and Window-dressing. Write, giving full particulars and salary required, A. J. Millar, 113 Burdett Road, E.3.

WANTED, for Branch Shop, Unqualified Assistant or Improver; one just out of apprenticeship preferred. Apply, giving references and full particulars of age, experience and salary required, to P. Jeyes & Co., Ltd., 6 The Drapery, Northampton.

WANTED, Unqualified Assistant, 25 to 30, of good appearance and address; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business; permanency. Usual particulars and photo, if possible. Davies, John & Aspell, Bath.

WHOLESALE.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

MAN required; experienced in the Manufacture of Scale Preparations. Apply 80/650, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, under 30, with all-round Drug experience, for small Packing Business in the Midlands; capable of Costing; good prospects; state age, experience and salary required. Apply 80/652, Office of your Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of one of the finest Vanishing Creams, already known to most chemists since 10 years, seek a capable, well-introduced Representative for various parts of the U.K. and Ireland; must have sold Toilet Creams before; no objection to side-lines; terms 20 per cent. commission; if satisfactory after a month, salaried position can be guaranteed. Write 21/22, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Representative, with live connection, wanted for the West of England and South Wales by well-known House specialising in Pills, Tablets, Toilets, etc.; commission basis. Applications, giving full particulars, will be treated in strict confidence. 80/654, Office of this Paper.

PLASTER Maker. required; suitable man taught; London. State wages, experience, etc., to 23/1, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted, on a commission basis, for all parts; two or three good side lines with steady sales and proved repeaters; good commission; small samples and sole agencies given to right men. Write, giving full information, 20/1, Office of this Paper.

THREE well-connected Representatives are required to carry on generous commission basis a quick-selling Toilet Product which is being nationally advertised; no trouble to sell; state exact territory. "Publicity," 10/2, Tachbrook Street, S.W.1.

TRAVELLERS required, with good Wholesale and Retail connection Manchester, Wales, Midland and Southern Counties, etc., sell well-known Flycatcher; liberal terms; must pass Guarantee Society. 80/655, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Packed Goods Department Manager for Provincial Drug House. Fullst possible details in confidence to 80/651, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, young, qualified Assistant for Laboratory Work, including making galenicals and executing doctors' orders. Apply, giving references and full particulars of age, experience, and salary required, to 23/34, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

KOBE, JAPAN.—Qualified Assistant required for old-established British Pharmacy. Age not exceeding 25; must have good-class experience; knowledge analytical work; good prospects energetic man; five years' agreement; salary commencing £180, rising to £252; free board and residence. Passage paid. Apply, with photo and testimonials, MH Export, S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.

SWITZERLAND.—Office vacancy for gentleman experienced in Essential Oils and Arom. Chemical trade and acquainted with Essences. Apply No. J.1313X to Publicitas Geneva (Switzerland).

SITUATIONS WANTED.**RETAIL.****[HOME.]**

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.—QUALIFIED Manager, 26, Scot, seeks progressive position in Manchester district; experienced in Salesmanship, Photographic, Dispensing; good references. 23/30, Office of this Paper.

A COMPETENT Manager desires change; reason, more scope required; pre-war qualification and sound Pharmaceutical training; good business where any of the following predominates: Dispensing, private or N.H.I., Counter, Photographic; undeniable references; London district; shortly disengaged. 24/29, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER desires post, on commission basis, in high-class Store; keen Salesman, with good knowledge of trade; nominal salary to obtain footing; London only; interview arranged. 24/4, Office of this Paper.

AS Qualified Manager (40); best West-End experience; 9 years in last position; used to controlling large staff; prepared to accept payments on results; competitive Buyer, Photography. "Chemist," 276 Durnsford Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.

AS Locum or permanency; disengaged; first-class references and experience; moderate salary. "Reliable," 161 White-ladies Road, Bristol.

AS MANAGER or Locum; Qualified; married; active; varied experience, Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, Photographic, Store, etc.; seaside, town or country; with or without view succession; disengaged. "Statim," 22/8, Office of this Paper.

AS Manager; qualified; elderly; highest testimonials as to efficiency; disengaged. Agar, 2 Bargates, Christchurch, Hants.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; temporary or permanent; all-round experience; Management of Drug Store or purchase entertained; good reference. P.C.B. 90/19, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 21, Part I Minor, desires post in West-End; good Dispensing and Counter experience. Press, 85 Fieldgate Street, E.1.

CAPABLE, energetic Assistant desires immediate Locum or permanent engagement; thoroughly recommended; unqualified. "E., 131 Mount View Road, N.4.

CAPABLE and energetic Assistant, age 24; unqualified, requires situation in London; high-class experience; excellent references; disengaged. 23/6, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE Assistant, 25, London experience, desires position in good-class business in London; tactful Salesman, reliable Dispenser; Window-dressing and Photography; smart appearance; conscientious and trustworthy, keen and energetic; disengaged shortly. 24/21, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED.—Qualified; whole, part time, Locum or permanency; moderate salary. "Pharmacist," 69 Elthorne Park Road, W.7.

DO you require a Locum? Lady; disengaged April 1; experience varied; West-End and general Retail Pharmacy, including Photographics. "M.P.S.," 61 St. Agnes Place, Kennington, S.E.

EASTER.—Experienced, capable, attentive, energetic, unregistered Assistant seeks engagement in good-class business; Dispensing, Prescribing and Agricultural experience; outdoor. "Chemicus," 25 Wainfelin Road, Pontypool, Mon.

EXPERIENCED, unqualified, 29, keen, tall, smart appearance, excellent Salesman and Window-dresser, desires permanent position; large town or city preferred; testimonials will bear any investigation; interview; commence Monday if necessary. 58 Brudenell Mount, Leeds.

EXPERIENCED, elderly, qualified requires post as Cover; tall; energetic; steady; reliable. "Pharmacist," 52 Albion Street, Morley, near Leeds.

IMPROVER requires post in London or provincial city; excellent reference. Apply "Rhei," 21/20, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, age 20, height 5 ft. 8½ in., disengaged; references with first-class firm. Mitchell, 59a Klea Avenue, Clapham, S.W.4.

JUNIOR or Improver; London; completing 4 years' apprenticeship; excellent reference. Williams, Medical Hall, Penmaenmawr.

JUNIOR, 21, recently completed four years' apprenticeship, good experience, Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing and Photography, good references, desires post. 23/3, Office of this Paper.

LADY, unqualified, 3½ years' experience Dispensing and Counter, desires post, Chemist or Doctor; good references; London or South of England preferred. 22/23, Office of this Paper.

LADY, experienced in good-class business; pre-war trained; well recommended; whole or part time. "B.," 43 Margravine Gardens, Baron's Court, W.6.

LADY (Hall) desires post with Chemist or Doctor, within reach of the South-West district; used to Dispensing, Counter, etc., in good-class family business; 10 years in last post; excellent reference. 7 Pollards Hill West, Norbury, S.W.16.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post anywhere; Doctor or Hospital; excellent experience with both; Book-keeping, etc. "Dispenser," "Normansfield," Teddington.

LADY Assistant, unqualified, desires post in London; Counter, Photographic and Window-dressing; 8½ years' experience. 22/40, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, reliable, well recommended, 19 years' experience, booking dates from now onwards. S. Wellings, Moss Road, Winton, Northwich.

LOCUM; 5 years' managing experience; good references; disengaged. Write "M.P.S.," 14 Oakfield Road, Ilford.

LOCUM; qualified; experienced; age 30; disengaged March 1; excellent credentials. 23/4, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Relief Manager; 28; tall; wide experience all branches; well recommended; booking from now on; distance unobjectionable. Reply "Quorum," 23/17, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., F.S.M.C., requires position in London. "A. B.," 15 Clitheroe Road, Clapham, S.W.9.

M.P.S., Medallist, open for immediate engagement, Locum or good permanency as Manager to first-class firm; vast experience in all departments; excellent credentials. Write "M.P.S.," 218 Anerley Road, S.E.20.

M.P.S., age 38, seeks part-time work in London, any capacity; excellent Manager, Salesman and Dispenser; any hours. 24/3, Office of this Paper.

PERMANENCY or Locum; unqualified; all-round experience; Agricultural, Photographic; abstainer; trustworthy; good references. Henderson, 61 Castle Street, Kendal.

QUALIFIED; 39; 23 years' all-round unbroken record; married; present Branch Manager; undeniable references; high-class Store, Dispensing, Photographic; progressive position wanted. State salary and oblige "Homeo," 225 Conway Street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

QUALIFIED Dispenser-Bookkeeper to Doctor; excellent references; town or country. 22/19, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; Manager, 33; all-round experience, all branches of Photography; abstainer; excellent references; disengaged; Partnership and succession entertained; London or suburbs. Findlay, 62 Lillie Road, West Brompton, S.W.6.

QUALIFIED, 25, desires post; Front Counter; experienced in Salesmanship. Muriel Price, Eyton, Priesthills Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

QUALIFIED, 28, height 5 ft. 7 in., married, experienced in all branches of business, reliable, requires sound permanency at once. "F. J. W.," 20 Luxor Street, Camberwell, S.E.5.

QUALIFIED, elderly, as Cover; light duties; accustomed to N.H.I.; London or suburbs. "Chemicus," 18 Penshurst Road, South Hackney, E.9.

QUALIFIED, 30, slight war disablement, desires post, London, as Manager or Assistant. "M.P.S.," 160 Old Oak Road, E. Acton.

QUALIFIED, young, desires position; excellent experience; can manage if required. 23/33, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 25, managing branch, desires change with greater scope; permanency essential; London or near, but not essential. "Ph.C.," 23/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; age 48; extensive knowledge in Dispensing, Prescribing and Veterinary requirement; excellent testimonials. Reply 24/9, Office of this Paper.

RELIABLE Assistant or Dispenser; first-class experience in Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing, Stock; trustworthy. "Aspirin," 6 Trigon Road, S.W.8.

SUMMER Ahead.—Avoid worry; book your Locum in advance; Manager, disengaged April 1; Harrogate and London experience. Apply Jeff, M.P.S., 238 Clapham Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.

TEMPORARY or permanent; past five years in good Dispensing business; formerly 17 years senior assistant to Ph. Chemist; highly recommended by both employers. Smith, 4 Brunswick Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

UNQUALIFIED, 26, requires permanency, Drug Store Manager or Chemist's Assistant; 5 years' experience own business; smart Salesman. "G. E.," 103 Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, E.17.

UNQUALIFIED, 34, height 5 ft. 9 in., desires post, London or suburbs; all-round experience. "C.," 57 Danby Street, Peckham, S.E.15.

UNQUALIFIED; 8½ years' experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photography; 26; excellent references; disengaged; £3 5s. Wellington, 41 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth.

VICTORIA Park or district; evening Dispensing and Counter work; reliable. P.C.B. 90/7, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady (Hall) seeks post as Dispenser-Bookkeeper; near Chichester or Camberwell, S.E.; 6 years' good reference. 21/37, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Qualified Chemist desires progressive position; experienced Wholesale and Retail. Further particulars and references from 24/150, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

A PHARMACIST with own car, well known and recommended, already representing a reputable firm with a good connection in South Wales and West of England, is open to take an extra non-clashing line. "Pharmacist," 83 Plymouth Road, Penarth, Glam.

ADVERTISER (age 38), 20 years' inside experience with leading Wholesale Druggists, thorough knowledge of Drugs, Essential Oils, Serums, Sndries, etc., desires position as Representative with good House; Lancashire, Cheshire, or North-West ground. 22/21, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, covering Birmingham district, Staffs., Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Wales, is open to represent one other House, Proprietary or Specialities; share expenses and commission. "Sales," 3 Camp Hill, Birmingham.

LABELLING of POISONS ORDER, 1924

Booklet containing a List
of Proprietary Articles

(in common demand) with

Proportion of Scheduled Poison

Post free 6d. from

EVANS GADD & CO. Ltd., EXETER

ADVERTISING.—Just the man to organise or conduct Publicity Department economically; thorough knowledge Publicity work; experienced Copy-writing, Booklet Compiling, Layouts; able to draw own designs for Press Advt's., etc; sound ideas; executive ability; Retail experience. "Rohyat," 23/11, Office of this Paper.

ANALYTICAL Chemist and Pharmacist desires position; experienced manufacture of Galenicals and all allied preparations. "F. C. S.," 24/25, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, 34, at present in own business, through family health reasons would like to represent good, progressive Drug, Sundries or Perfumery House; any district; 20 years' first-class experience in the trade; keen Salesman and hard worker; well educated and of good appearance; highest references; would run own car. 23/15, Office of this Paper.

COMMERCIAL Traveller; expert Salesman; splendid connection amongst Chemists; London and North; at present engaged; qualified. 22/310, Office of this Paper.

POSITION with first-class Wholesale House required by young Qualified Chemist; seven years' Wholesale, two years' Retail. Further particulars and references from 4/15, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, London territory, seeks engagement; extensive connection Chemists and Hairdressers; advertised Proprietary articles preferred; only leading firms entertained. P.C.B. 90/8, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, calling Chemists, Ladies' Hairdressers, with Proprietary Toilets, London, Herts, Bucks, Berks, could introduce another good line. P.C.B., 91/18, Office of this Paper.

SALES Manager or other position of control; experienced in propaganda work amongst Doctors and Chemists; excellent testimonials. "Qualified," 22/31, Office of this Paper.

19 YEARS' unrivalled experience, all round, management, manufacturing, office, buying (including Mining Lane and Baltic), advertising, propaganda and sales; all branches of trade, including Essences, Colours, etc.; London only. Apply 21/13, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

MAHOGANY FITTINGS (complete set).—Drugfitting, 14 ft. long, 48 drawers; Wallcase, 10 ft. long; Dispensing Screens, 6 ft. and 7 ft. long; Glass Front Counters, 12 ft. and 10 ft. long; Counter Case, 5 ft. 4 in. long; Perfume Case and Desk; two nests Counter Drawers; also complete set Mahoganised Fittings, cheap lots; Silent Salesman, 6 ft. high. Low prices. GEORGE COOK, Chemists' Fitter, 267 City Road, E.C.1.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

All Unqualified Assistants, Dispensers and Apprentices should join at once

The NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL UNION

(incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)

BENEFITS: Trade Protection—Legal Aid—Unemployment

Benefit—Free Use of Employment Bureau.

Write for particulars:—ARTHUR J. GILLIAN, Gen. Sec.

149 Newington Causeway, LONDON, S.E.1

STOCK-MAKING BARGAIN PARCEL.

25% DISCOUNT OFF ORDINARY PRICES.

30/- Parcel, on 3 DAYS' APPROVAL, of assorted small lots of goods left over from ordinary stock. Every article in good condition.

The following are a few of the lines: Ointment and Health Salt Tins; Combs (variety); Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes; Puffs; Sponge Bags; Peach Bloom, Compacts and Face Powders; Bottle Tests; Syringes, Glass and Rubber; Whirling Sprays; Cuticle and Nail Scissors; Nail Files; Bulldog Borac Socks; Sealing Wax, 1 dr. G.P.O.; Insect Boxes; Douche Cans; Glass Nasal Douche; Breast Relievers; Soap and Puff Boxes; Tooth Brush Stands and Cases; Encri; Fuller's Earth and Violet Powder in line; Manicure Toilets; Perfume Sprays; Etc.

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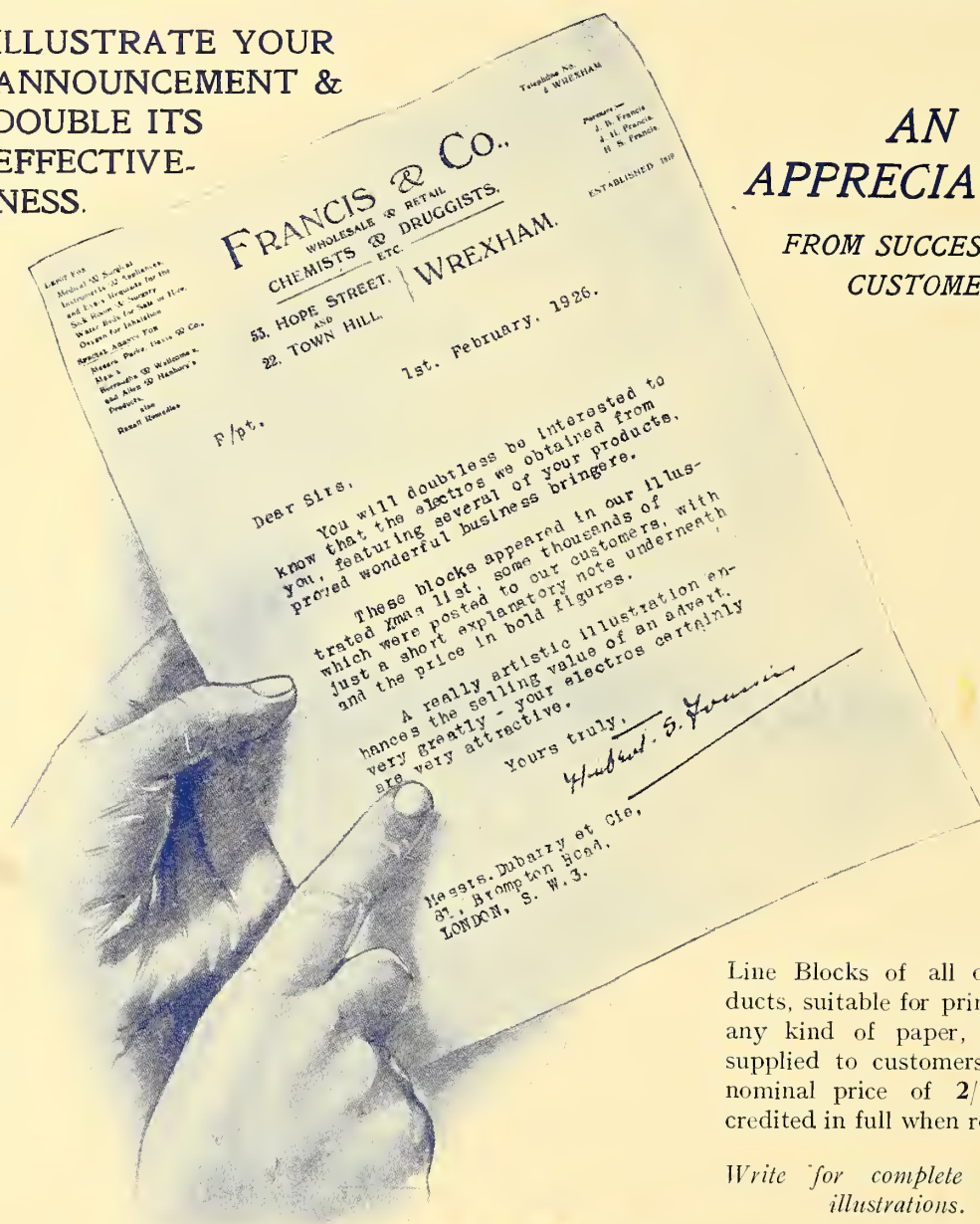
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